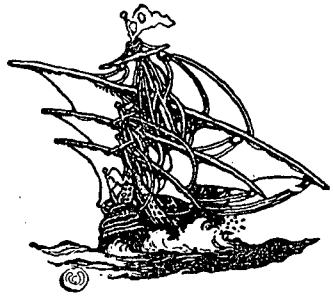
THE SURVEY

MIDMONTHLY

JANUARY 15, 1927



Uncle Sam Scores One on Opium

By John Palmer Gavit

Five Minutes for Parole

By Robert W. Bruère

News for Nurses

Sixty Millions for Welfare

Higher Mathematics at Ellis Island

Making a Dispensary Educate

Drama in the Scullery

Heart Handicaps

25 Cents a Copy

$5.00 a Year

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

What They Say About Woman's Place

IN the Survey Graphic's long list of distinguished issues none is more stimulating or more provocative of thought and discussion. . . . It is concrete and particular and balanced . . . . a facinating textbook of woman in the modern world —worth keeping, after reading, as an historical document to look over in later years when women shall have found their sea legs and the impressive activities of the advancing women of today will seem like the earnest and awkward yet somehow promising movements of a landlubber on his first day out. —*The Nation,* December 22, 1926.

The Woman's Place number swept the college by storm. Not only the students in the classes using the magazine but other students were reading and discussing it as well as members of the faculty.—*E. Willis McFarland,* Detroit Teachers' College, Detroit, Mich.

It's old stuff. Women in Europe have worked in the fields for generations alongside the men and have suffered as much as the office scrub-women of today. The real problem before society is to secure proper appreciation and financial return for the woman who stays at home.—*Caroline Bengtson,* Chicago.

A brilliant achievement in clearing away the mists which have befogged the woman question. I do not know when I have received so much exhilaration from the printed page.—*Edna Shepard,* Bureau of Women in Industry, New York State Department of Labor.

A discussion-provoking number.—*Dorothy Deming,* R.N., Visiting Nurse Association, Holyoke, Mass.

Never before have I seen any issue of any magazine of such uniform high value. Each page runs sweetly, hitting on all cylinders.—*Charles Platt,* Ardmore, Pa.

Excellent—and I hope you will continue to put out numbers on other pressing problems of the day. —*Prof. James Stanley Lyons,* Temple University, Philadelphia.

A series of remarkably acute and varied studies of women.—*The New York Times,* December 13, 1926.

Admirable from every standpoint and a genuine contribution to the worth-while literature on the subject.—*Maurice J. Karpf,* Director Training School for Jewish Social Work, New York city.

One of the most interesting and valuable issues you have published in recent years.—*Ray H. Everett,* American Social Hygiene Association.

Strikes me as setting a new high mark of achievement in sociological journalism.—*Hornell Hart,* Bryn Mawr College.

Many-sided, highly interesting.—*The New York Evening World,* December 20, 1926.

Your December number was superb!—*W. R. Warren,* Editor World Call, St. Louis, Mo.

The best one ever got out—and I am not the only one who says so. No dead English, or bromidic ideas. I read every word—never did that before to any magazine.—*Eleanor Rowland Wembridge,* Referee, Cleveland Juvenile Court.

I must tell you how perfectly bully the last Graphic is. . . . I read it from cover to cover.—*Michael M. Davis,* Committee on Dispensary Development, New York city.

The best thing that could happen to the human race would be an edict prohibiting mothers and married women from working outside the home. . . . Less talk and more do is what our women need to practice. . . . Are women going to stick to the thing they were primarily intended for, or are they going to disrupt a plan which has been in force since the dawn of creation? . . . There aren't enough jobs, not near enough, to go around, and never will be. What are we going to do about it? —*George C. Boyd,* Omaha, Neb.

Congratulations on the Woman's Place number! —*Robert L. Dickinson,* M.D., New York city.

One can go back to it again and again.—*Gertrude Hartman,* Editor Progressive Education.

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC.
112 East 19 Street, New York

ROBERT W. DE FOREST, *President*
JULIAN W. MACK, V. EVERIT MACY, ROBERT HALLOWELL
Vice-Presidents
ANN REED LANGSTROTH, *Secretary*
ANNE REYNOLDS SMITH, *Field Secretary*
ARTHUR KELLOGG, *Treasurer*

PUBLISHERS

THE SURVEY—Twice-a-month—$5.00 a year
SURVEY GRAPHIC—Monthly—$3.00 a year

PAUL U. KELLOGG, *Editor*
ARTHUR KELLOGG, *Managing Editor*

Associate Editors

JOSEPH K. HART — HAVEN EMERSON, M.D.
GEDDES SMITH — ROBERT W. BRUÈRE
MARY ROSS — SARA MERRILL
LEON WHIPPLE — BEULAH AMIDON

Contributing Editors

EDWARD T. DEVINE — GRAHAM TAYLOR
JANE ADDAMS — FLORENCE KELLEY

JOHN D. KENDERDINE, *Business Manager*
MARY R. ANDERSON, *Advertising Manager*
MOLLIE CONDON, *Extension Manager*

THE SURVEY, published semi-monthly and copyright 1927 by SURVEY ASSOCIATES, Inc., 112 East 19th Street, New York. Price: this copy (January 15, 1927; Vol. LVII, No. 8) 25 cts.; $5 a year; foreign postage, $1 extra; Canadian 60 cts. Changes of address should be mailed to us two weeks in advance. When payment is by check a receipt will be sent only upon request. Entered as second-class matter, March 25, 1909, at the post office, New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized June 26, 1918. President, Robert W. de Forest. Secretary Ann Reed Brenner Langstroth. Treasurer, Arthur Kellogg.

REPRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY

Midmonthly Number

Vol. LVII, No. 8 January 15, 1927

CONTENTS

Uncle Sam Scores One on Opium - - - - - - - - - - - - *John Palmer Gavit* 485
Higher Mathematics at Ellis Island - *Geddes Smith* 487
Five Minutes for Parole - - *Robert W. Bruère* 488
News for Nurses - - - - - - - - - - - - - 489
Education in Prison - - - - *Joseph Frederick* 490
THE COMMON WELFARE - - - - - - - - 493
SOCIAL PRACTICE - - - - - - - - - - - 498
No One Gave Me the Idea, *Adeline E. Dartt*—Parties of the Third Part, *May M. Longenbaugh*
HEALTH - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 503
Making a Dispensary Educate, *Mary Pfaffman*—Heart Handicaps in Chicago Industries, *Gertrude Howe Britton and Wilma Cohn Sacks, M. D.*—A Cardiac Program in a Large City, *Harry L. Hopkins*
COMMUNITIES - - - - - - - - - - - - - 509
A Home for Cinderella, *Adele Gutman Nathan*—North Carolina's State-Wide Welfare Program for Negroes, *Lawrence A. Oxley*—Changing Styles in Community Chest Posters
EDUCATION - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 515
The Most Important Day in My Life—Making Men Over, *H. D. Hicker*—Library Loafers, *A Librarian*
INDUSTRY - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 520
Help Wanted, *Jessie L. Welch*—Another Man with a Hoe, *Lois MacDonald*—He Talked Job to Them, *Irsael Mufson*—Waste and the A. F. of L.
BOOKS IN OUR ALCOVE - - - - - - - - 526
THE SOCIAL WORK SHOP - - - - - - - - 532
Interpreting Standards to the Public, *Paul S. Bliss*—Over My Desk, *Elwood Street*
INDEX TO THIS ISSUE - - - - - - - - - 540

The Gist of It

JOHN PALMER GAVIT might be described as an American-at-large in Geneva, appraising the social aspects of the League of Nations and its camp-followers with a highly trained journalistic eye. He was for many years correspondent of the Associated Press at Albany and Washington, managing editor of the New York Evening Post, member of the editorial staff of Harper and Brothers. Page 485. **Geddes Smith,** formerly managing editor of The Survey, is now in charge of publicity work for the Child Health Demonstration of the Commonwealth Fund. He continues as an associate editor of The Survey and a frequent contributor. Page 487. **Robert W. Bruère** is an associate editor of The Survey. Page 488. The Survey is happy to be the first magazine to publish an article by **Joseph Frederick,** whose rise from illiteracy to authorship may well warm the cockles of the hearts of all believers in adult education. Page 490.

ADELINE E. DARTT is case supervisor of the Boys' Department, Committee on Field Activities, of the Jewish Board of Guardians, New York city. Page 498. **May M. Longenbaugh** writes out of her experience in juvenile court work and as the executive of a state training school. Page 500.

MARY PFAFFMAN is health educator and associate in the Food Clinic at the Boston Dispensary. The delightful drawings in her article are by the clinic children. Page 503. **Gertrude Howe Britton** is the director of the Chicago Heart Association and co-worker with **Dr. Sacks** on the industrial survey which they describe. Page 506. **Harry L. Hopkins** is director of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association and secretary of the Heart Committee of that Association. Page 508.

ADELE GUTMAN NATHAN has been identified with the little theater movement since its beginning, having been one of the founders of the Vagabond Players and their first director. She is at present associate director of the Cellar Players of New York, winners last year of the New York Inter-Settlement Dramatic Cup and the only settlement group which has ever won a prize in the Inter-National Little Theater Tournament. Page 509. **Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley** heads the Bureau of Work among Negroes in the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, whose work he describes. Page 511.

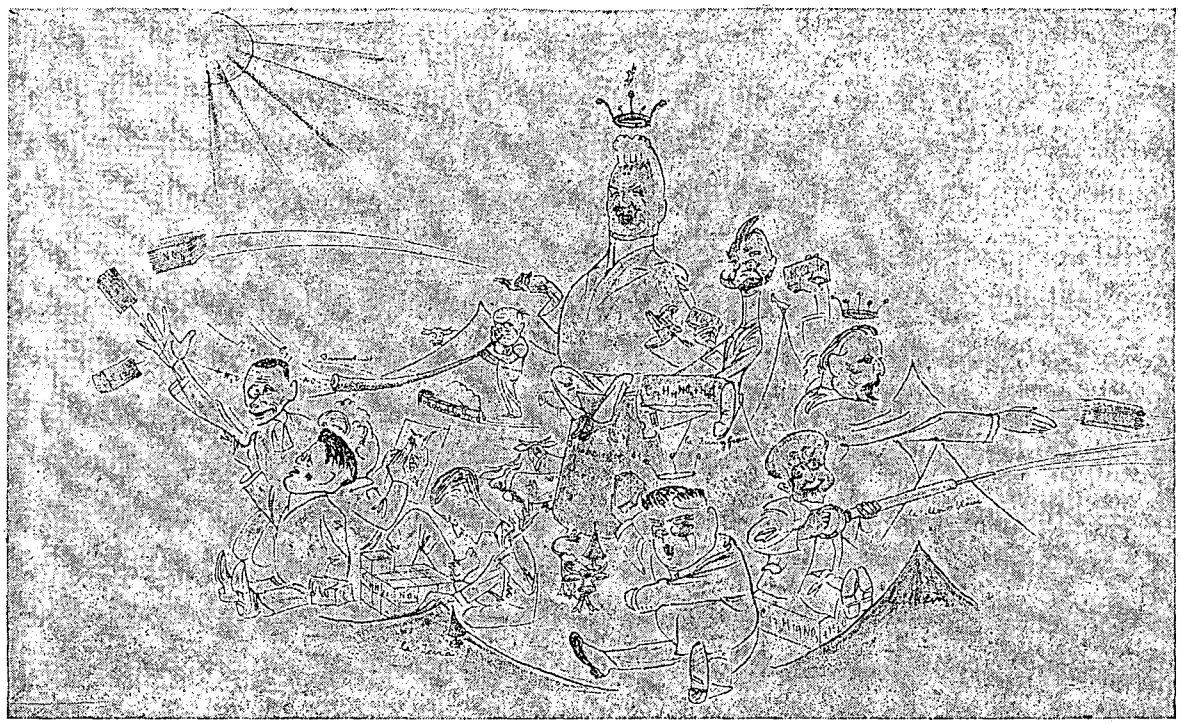
H. D. HICKER, district supervisor of the department of vocational education of the California State Board of Education, sends this account of his work from the southern district headquarters in Los Angeles. Page 516. **A Librarian** presides over an important branch library in a large middle-western city. Page 518.

JESSIE L. WELCH is industrial secretary of the central branch of the Y.W.C.A. in Cleveland. Page 520. **Lois MacDonald,** a South Carolinian by birth and education, is at present studying for her Ph.D. at Columbia University. Page 522. **Israel Mufson,** well known for his workers' education program in Cincinnati, is this year secretary of the Labor College of Philadelphia, which is affiliated with the education department of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor. Page 524.

PAUL S. BLISS is publicity secretary of the Minneapolis Community Fund. Page 532.

"I WOULD Rather Die Than Go Home" is the challenging title of **Miriam Van Waters'** article in the next number of The Survey—the February Graphic. In case after case she draws on her profoundly revealing experience in the Juvenile Court of Los Angeles. In a chapter from her Notes of Sixty Years, **Mrs. Florence Kelley** writes delightfully of the early days of co-education when she was a student at Cornell and of the discrimination which still exists against women in universities. In The Mind in The Machine, **Robert W. Bruère** develops further his study of how machinery may become less of a deadening master than of an extension of the hand of man.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



TAKE SOME. WE DON'T WANT IT

Cartoon published during the Opium Conferences at Geneva, 1925, caricaturing the Swiss delegation and their advisors from the drug manufacturing firms of Switzerland. The memorandum of the United States asks for control of all surplus manufacture

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY
MIDMONTHLY

January 15
1927

Volume LVII
No. 8

Uncle Sam Scores One on Opium

By JOHN PALMER GAVIT

SUDDENLY, in the midst of the more or less smoothly running operations of the International Opium Machine appears another monkey-wrench. Like the other one that was left among the gears by Stephen G. Porter in February, 1925, when he led the American delegation out of the Second Opium Conference at Geneva, it bears in plain letters the initials of Uncle Sam. And even if, as compared with the former obstruction, it is in manner somewhat more suavely inserted, it is causing hardly less consternation. To one looking on from the fence it is a source of considerable amusement—and considerable satisfaction; for it goes far to restore the said Uncle Sam to the place where he belongs, in the leadership of the war against narcotics.

The thing is deadly in its very simplicity, but its effects are not unlike what happens when you lift the covering off of an ants' nest: everybody running both hither and yon and nobody seeming to be getting anywhere or to have any definite idea about where to get. The devil to pay, and no pitch hot.

Somewhere about the first of last November, the United States Government, through its various diplomatic representatives at the capitals about the world, took the liberty of addressing to its fellow-signatories of the Hague Opium Convention of 1912, a *Note Verbale,* calling their attention to the provisions and mutual pledges of that document, that solemn international contract, and begging to be informed as to the steps which those other parties to the agreement have taken and are taking to effectuate their promises. Also asking its comrades in the holy war for any suggestions arising out of their indubitably sincere efforts which might make those of the United States more effective.

"In our effort to do as we promised, as well as to protect our own people from the disastrous effects of this traffic," says the *Note Verbale* in substance if not in words, "we have done thus-and-so. We have enacted the following legislation and under it established the following regulations; all with the desire to accomplish the purpose set forth in Article 9 of the Hague Convention; namely, 'to limit the manufacture, sale and use of morphine, cocaine and their respective salts to medical and legitimate uses only'."

The sting in the document appears in these words, precisely quoted from the text:

> The Government of the United States, while gratified at the results of the enforcement of this domestic legislation, is constantly made aware of the fact that its efforts to control the consumption of these dangerous drugs within territory subject to its jurisdiction are being nullified to an alarming extent by the activities of smugglers who appear to find little difficulty in acquiring large quantities of these drugs for the purpose of introducing them secretly into the United States.

Large quantities of morphine (chiefly morphine hydrochloride, of which little is manufactured in the United States), heroin (not manufactured in the United States after June 7, 1924), and cocaine, are landed illegally, the note goes on to say, on the east coast of the United States from ships arriving from European ports. Despite the difficulty of detection, owing to the enormously extensive shipping and the ease with which these drugs may be concealed because of their relatively small bulk, actual seizures during the year ended June 30, 1924, included more than a ton of opium, 2,504 ounces of morphine, 313 ounces of heroin, and 761 ounces of cocaine, and in the following year the seizures were only a little less.

The American Government believes (again I quote *verbatim*) that only a small part of the drugs manufactured in the United States is diverted to illicit channels, and that the most of the narcotic drugs illicity consumed in this country are smuggled

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

drugs. The conviction has been reached that no great improvement in this situation is possible until there is a control, in countries other than the United States, over the manufacture and export of narcotic drugs which will prevent their sale to any but licensed importers in countries which maintain an import license system, or, in the case of countries which do not have such a system, to any but reputable firms or individuals and in quantities commensurate with the estimated legitimate needs of the country.

The note candidly acknowledges that the method and measures devised by the United States to control import, manufacture and export may not represent all that can be accomplished in the way of legislation;

. . . but it does feel that considerable success has attended this legislation by enabling it to follow the raw material that goes into its factories and to know exactly what comes out of the factories and into whose hands the product of the factory goes. The fact that large quantities of the products of factories in other countries constantly reach its ports in the hands of smugglers brings the conviction that the quantity of such illicit drugs might be much reduced if a stricter control over the operation of those factories could be exercised.

TO appreciate the deadly character of this wholly unexpected bomb dropped into the midst of a relatively peaceful situation, one must bear in mind that the note was addressed, not to an international gathering in which each nation could "pass the buck" to its guilty neighbors, but to each nation separately. It fell alike upon the just and the unjust. More in sorrow than in anger it yanks each by the neck into juxtaposition with its own conscience, if any. And it calls for an answer from each. "Of course," it says in effect, with its tongue deftly concealed in its cheek, "you may not have any such situation to contend with; doubtless in this desperate matter you yourself are as pure as the beautiful snow; then all the more you will be glad to help us. There is nothing personal about this":

In communicating with the government the foregoing views of the Government of the United States, the American Embassy desires to state that a similar communication is being made to other countries party to the Hague Opium Convention in 1912.

"It is the hope of the American Government that you will take pity upon our distress, and in your serene innocence of complicity therein will comment upon what we have told you, and offer any suggestions that may occur to you, arising out of your own more successful experience." Not those words exactly, but that is the idea.

Observe, moreover, that there is in the note not the slightest allusion to the Second Opium Conference and its completely futile convention. So far as any concrete results are concerned, that Conference amounted to exactly nothing. Its convention, its ponderous egg, laid with such boisterous cackling, never hatched and is probably entirely addled now.

I have seen lately, notably in the book, Opium, the Demon-Flower, by Sarah Graham-Mulhall, statements to the effect that the Opium Conferences of 1924-25 resulted in the creation of a central board, controlling and furnishing information about the traffic in narcotics. Unfortunately, such statements are without foundation in fact. There is no such central board and no prospect of any. Under the terms of that convention, it could not go into effect until ratified by ten powers, seven of which must be members, and at least two of the seven must be permanent members, of the Council of the League of Nations. That is to say, no matter who else may ratify it, it cannot come into any effect whatever until ratified by at least two of the following powers: Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and (now) Germany. There must be at least five other members of the Council, and three beside. At the present moment, only *one (Great Britain) of the Great Powers permanently members of the Council has ratified the convention, and so far as anyone born prior to last Tuesday is known to expect, there will be no others. In my judgment, the convention of the Second Opium Conference is as dead as the laws of Hammurapi. The project of the central board, be its merits what they may, died with it.

Mr. (now Sir) John Campbell, representative in both opium conferences as also in the Opium Advisory Committee of the League of Nations, of the government of India, always has contended that the Hague convention of 1912—if by any chance complied with,—offered sufficient scope for the control of narcotics. I am inclined now to agree with him. However that be, the Hague convention is the only existing international bulwark against the traffic. The convention of the Second Opium Conference is so much spoiled white paper and wasted time.

But with the adoption of that convention of the second conference (1925), it was tacitly agreed among the parties to it that the Hague convention of 1912 could be regarded as ancient history, pious aspiration of a bygone day. Something new and ever so much more drastic (on paper) had been adopted as a substitute for it. It was the fault of nobody in particular if the powers failed to put it into effect by the necessary number of ratifications. Especially if the United States, which after all was making most of the fuss, withheld its approval.

It is into exactly this situation that the United States naïvely tosses its *Note Verbale,* ignoring the "work"—if you want to call it that—of the Second Opium Conference as if it had been the output of a Ladies' Aid Society.

"Here's this contract that we made together in 1912," says Uncle Sam. "As good a contract as ever it was. We have done the best we know how to perform our part of the bargain, but somebody seems to be double-crossing us. Would the rest of you fellows who were parties to it object to telling us how you are managing your end of it, and whether you think of anything we have overlooked?"

NOWHERE in this document is there a mention of "prepared" opium, the kind that is smoked. It looks as if the United States had discovered that opium-smoking is a relatively small and negligible affair as compared with the overwhelming tide of manufactured drugs which is flooding the world, including China and India, out of the pharmaceutical laboratories of the western countries, more particularly Germany and Switzerland. It would seem to indicate that at last the United States has awakened to the real nature of the warfare. Anyway, whoever designed this move has put his finger upon the exact center of the problem.

The strategy and technique are perfect. By every inference of the Hague convention it is legitimate for any party to it to deal directly with all or each of the others. The document provides both explicitly and implicitly for the friendly interchange of views and information. As a by-product, this move carries a broad hint to nations which have not adhered to the Hague convention of a way to enter into the good graces of the United States. It is very clever. Uncle Sam has returned to the firing-line.

* Information received on January 7 by the Foreign Policy Association was that the French Chamber had approved ratification.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Higher Mathematics at Ellis Island

By GEDDES SMITH

APRIL 1, 1927, will of course be April Fool's Day. By a pleasant coincidence, it will also be the day on which the President of the United States is to promulgate a new set of immigration quotas. Those quotas are being worked out under the direction of the secretaries of state, commerce, and labor, in one of the most thankless tasks ever imposed on a public servant.

The trouble is that politics and logic don't mix, and the Immigration Act of 1924 tried to mix them. Immigration restriction on a basis that kept eastern Europeans out and let western Europeans in (at judicious intervals) was politically right in 1924, and probably is just as right politically today. In 1924 this end was achieved by limiting the annual quota for each nationality to "two per centum of the number of foreign-born individuals of such nationality resident in continental United States as determined by the United States Census of 1890," with a minimum quota of 100. That was arbitrary, illogical, and effective.

But in a luckless moment Congress tried to have it both ways. The 1890 Census quotas were to be superseded in 1927 by a new and more reasonable plan—quotas based on the "national origin" of the inhabitants of the United States in 1920. The annual quota for each nationality was to be

> a number which bears the same ratio to 150,000 as the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920 having that national origin (ascertained as hereinafter provided in this section) bears to the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920, but the minimum quota of any nationality shall be 100.

When you have worked that out, it sounds plausible. We want to keep immigration down. We think 150,000 newcomers in a year are about enough. We will choose those newcomers from among the nations in roughly the same proportion that we Americans owe our origin to those nations: we won't change the mixture any more than we can help. That is logical, whether it is wise or not. But complications arise when we try to work it out.

The law goes on to direct that in computing how many of us in 1920 had this, that or the other "national origin,"

> determination shall not be made by tracing the ancestors or descendants of particular individuals, but shall be based upon statistics of immigration and emigration, together with rates of increase of population as shown by successive decennial United States censuses, and such other data as may be found to be reliable.

But there are no statistics of immigration before 1820, and no census figures showing country of birth before 1850. It is a little difficult to apply decennial rates of increase without having something to apply them to. In 1790, when the first national census was taken, a list was made of heads of families. In 1909 the Census Bureau made a gallant effort to classify these heads of families into national groups —specifically, into those originally English, Scotch, Irish, Dutch, French, German, Hebrew, and "other." Aside from some fragmentary information from state censuses of 1790 and thereabouts, this classification is based on the nationality which seems, a century after the recording, to be implied by the recorded name. This is a slender peg on which to hang the present-day chances of a lonely Bohemian millwright to bring his wife and children to this promised land. The fact is, of course, that the plan is almost a statistical absurdity.

But the statistical difficulties pale before the political ones. At the request of uneasy senators, the President sent to the Senate on January 7 a preliminary report from the quota commission. While the figures are not final, the President believes "that further investigation will not substantially alter the conclusions arrived at." Those conclusions are unpalatable in several respects. Some of the quotas most sharply reduced by the existing law, to the satisfaction of the professional Nordics, would be increased. Italy, for example, would gain nearly 60 per cent of its present tiny quota.

Nearly half the total allowance of 150,000 immigrants a year would fall to Great Britain and North Ireland. The Irish Free State would lose half of its quota; Irishmen would be barred to make room for Orangemen and Englishmen. That doesn't sound well in Boston and Chicago, and as for the English, a loyal American told me in Washington that they are the worst bolsheviks of the lot nowadays! The Germans would lose 27,000 from their present quota of 50,000; St. Louis might have something to say to that. The Scandinavian countries would be docked two-thirds—and what would the wheat-belt insurgents make of that? Good "Nordics" are to be shut out, and good voters alienated. It is one thing to offend Russians and Roumanians, it is quite another to offend Russians and Roumanians and Germans and Swedes and Irishmen. The fact that the law is statistically unsound might not matter, but when a law is certain to rouse sharp protest and cannot be defended by appealing either to Nordic prejudice or to the cold facts it becomes a serious matter, and Congress is uneasy.

THE wording of the Act is peculiar in one respect. It provides that the three cabinet officers already named "shall" report the quotas to the President, and that the President "shall" proclaim and make known the quotas so reported, and that the proclamation "shall" be made known on or before April 1, 1927. But then it adds that "if the proclamation is not made on or before such date, quotas proclaimed therein shall not be in effect for any fiscal year beginning before the expiration of ninety days after the date of the proclamation." As though in the face of a clear-cut mandate it might still be prudent to leave a back-door open for postponement. Will the President actually proclaim the new quotas? At this writing he seems reluctant to do so. If he does not, the old ones will automatically remain in force another year. Will Congress take time in a crowded session to change the law, and so save the President from embarrassment and its own neck from outraged constituents? That remains to be seen.

Meanwhile the Senate at least has shown itself to be accessible to merely human considerations. On December 1, in considering a bill passed by the House at the long session, which would admit outside of quota American

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

women who had lost their citizenship by marrying aliens, the Senate attached an amendment providing for the entry of 35,000 wives and children of aliens who were admitted before July 1, 1924, when the present quota law went into effect, and who have since applied for citizenship. The reasoning seems to be this: men who have come since the present quotas were finally determined and in force take their chances, knowingly, of bringing in their wives and children under the shrunken quotas; those who came before the law went into force, and who have indicated by their request for naturalization that they mean to stay here and become Americans, should not be penalized by being compelled to wait for their wives and children until the narrow quotas admit them—which in many cases means waiting indefinitely, or until they have completed the five-year process of naturalization. The arrangement seems just and the number involved would hardly swamp our native institutions; yet the House has not at the time of writing accepted the amendment, and it has been referred back to the severely restrictionist Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, where its chances are problematical.

Immigration is likely to be a disturbing subject whenever it comes up in Congress. Some friends of the quota law fear that the whole structure of restriction will be threatened if the basis of the quotas is discredited. But there is no evidence that the country as a whole has changed its mind about restriction, and it seems probable that some way will be found to withdraw quietly from the too-reasonable position in which we find ourselves, and to restore the prejudiced, unscientific, rule-of-thumb quotas based on the 1890 census—which, at least, do what they were intended to do.

Five Minutes for Parole

By ROBERT W. BRUÈRE

GEORGE W. ALGER, in his report just published on the parole system of New York State, which he has investigated for Governor Smith, strikes a sturdy blow for common sense against the flare-back toward medievalism that has colored certain recent legislative enactments and judicial opinions relative to the treatment of criminals. Early last summer the legislature enacted the so-called Baumes laws, which provide that if a person who has been convicted in any state of a felony or an attempt to commit felony, repeats the offense, he must be sentenced for a term not less than the longest term nor more than twice the longest term provided by existing law where such term is less than life; and further, that for a fourth or subsequent offense, he must be sentenced "to imprisonment in state prison for the term of his natural life." Incidentally, these laws provide that the recidivist need not have been indicted or convicted as a previous offender to be liable to this extreme penalty.

Contending that this provision violated the state constitution where it says that no person shall be held to answer for an infamous crime unless upon presentment and indictment by a grand jury, two prisoners so held sought a ruling from the higher courts. On December 31, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York, in sustaining the constitutionality of the Baumes laws, indulged in a hot flow of *obiter dicta* in which they berate "certain misguided individuals, imbued with the notion that they have some mission to perform for the betterment of the unfortunate who has been apprehended and convicted" and score the leniency of courts and district attorneys and "our existing parole system" for turning loose vicious and confirmed criminals "to repeat their wrong-doing and to again prey upon their fellow men, instead of receiving punishment commensurate with the seriousness of the crime of which they stood convicted."

This unqualified condemnation of the parole system as accessory to the criminality against which it was designed to safeguard both the unprisoned offender and society, coming from judges who may fairly be assumed to express prevailing public sentiment, indicates not only the intensity of the medievalistic flare-back but also some serious inadequacy in the parole system itself.

Mr. Alger faces the problem without the moral indignation of the distinguished jurists or the strong-arm vindictiveness of the tooth-for-tooth law-makers. He looks at the problem of the ex-convict who may become a repeater as an engineer would regard the problem of flood or fire control or as a public health officer would regard an epidemic. He knows that we used to imprison those afflicted with smallpox, or yellow fever, or leprosy as if they were moral delinquents and that until we tackled the disease instead of visiting our superstitious wrath upon the afflicted, the disease still pursued us. When an engineer has a job to do, he doesn't tear his hair or "rip off his shirt," as the phrase goes; he defines his job, brings his technical knowledge to bear, figures out its execution.

As for the parole system of New York state, he trenchantly concludes that it is and for years has been "an under-financed moral gesture." But if we are justly dissatisfied with the present results of the state parole system, what reason have we for assuming that an under-financed and under-manned system is a fair test for parole? On the record, parole has failed because we, the tax-payers, have been unwilling to finance it adequately. And may it not be precisely because we are guiltily conscious of our evasion of responsibility where its honest assumption might mean an additional point or two on the tax-rate that we are so swift to anger when our under-financed moral gesture shows us up?

What is the problem? What is the job? "We are faced," says Mr. Alger, "with only two possible alternatives. They are a definite improvement in the parole system which will justify the policy of placing prisoners on parole under adequate supervision; or, a very great increase in the cost of facilities for keeping men in prison as a substitute for parole." The so-called Baumes laws went into effect on July 1 last. There has not been time to appraise their effect. But already those who used the "crime wave" of last year to whip up public support for the banishment of all "mollycoddling" of hardened sinners and a return to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

vindictive medievalism, are shouting their triumph. In six months New York would seem, according to them, to have been transformed from a brigand-infested hell's kitchen to a lamblike cathedral close. Out with parole; put repeaters in prison for life! Quite apart from the question of the efficacy of the engineering, the medical and educational approach to the case of the criminal as compared with the short-cut of clapping and holding these maladjusted in jail, where will the tax-payer get off when these Baumes laws have been in operation for a few years? They make it obligatory upon judges to sentence second offenders for very long terms, fourth and subsequent offenders for the term of their "natural life." Mr. Alger, unlike the law-makers and the supreme court judges, has taken the pains to figure out this little common-sense problem, this very material element in an engineer's calculation.

What does he find? It is impossible to improve on his very lucid and precise reading of the equation; to attempt to improve it might let in some trifling inaccuracy. Take his statement:

> I have had placed before me the details of the cost of the parole system, for example, for the full fiscal year ending June 30, 1925. The total expense for that year, including the salaries of the two parole commissioners other than the ex-officio member, four parole officers and an apportionment of the salary of the clerk of the Prison Department and the salaries of stenographers, was $19,797.43. The miscellaneous moneys for travelling expenses, supplies, etc., aggregate $5,714.11, or a total of $25,493.34. The average expense to the state per day in 1925, for each prisoner, was $1.06. There were 2,186 prisoners on parole at the end of the fiscal year and the total outlay for the system was $11.60 for each prisoner on parole. It would have cost to maintain the same number of prisoners in prison for that year at $1.06 per day, $845,763.40. The parole, however, costs the state approximately 3 per cent of what the maintenance of the same prisoners in prison would have cost.

Three per cent! Mr. Alger does not make this absurdly inadequate financing the occasion for condoning the perfunctory and reprehensibly slipshod work or neglect of work by those entrusted with the conduct of the Board of Parole. The existing law sets as the test for parole the determination by the board on facts submitted to it by or concerning the applicant "that there is a reasonable probability that such applicant will live and remain at liberty without violating the law." Mr. Alger finds that this duty has neither been met by the board nor "seriously has been attempted." The board, by a wholely unwarranted interpretation of its obligations, has permitted itself to degenerate into a mere bunghole through which prisoners have been permitted to flow back into the world. The board's policy has been "to put out on parole every prisoner at the earliest moment at which he might be paroled, except those who had violated prison rules and those convicted of robbery with a dangerous weapon, and sex offenders against women."

Observe the board in action. There are four state prisons.

> A meeting of the board is held each month, except August, at each prison. The board begins at Auburn, finishes the parole cases on their Auburn prison calendar, proceeds on that day to Dannemora where on the next morning it takes up cases in Clinton prison. It goes on that afternoon to Great Meadows and completes its work at Comstock prison on the following day, and from there finishes up at Sing Sing the next succeeding day. . . . One witness testified that the average case required about five minutes.

And what happens when parole is allowed? Some 1,600 prisoners are placed on parole from the state prisons each year. The state provides four parole officers at $1,800 each, one for each prison, appointed by the warden. "None of these parole officers do any substantial work in connection with the obtaining of employment for paroled prisoners, or in visiting or supervising them on parole, except for the purpose of investigating complaints as to their conduct." Such work of this nature as is done is voluntarily undertaken by overworked private agencies, that are also under-financed. To condemn parole on the basis of a system so administered is short sighted and silly.

It has been possible to touch upon only a few high spots in Mr. Alger's thoroughgoing analysis of the state's parole system. His report will be invaluable to men and women who can keep both their common sense and their intellectual integrity when confronted by mob hysteria in the presence of an acute social problem. By them it should be read together with the report of the Probation Bureau established and supported by the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York in the Court of General Sessions, "the oldest criminal court in North America," covering its unique experiment in well-organized, adequately financed probation work, published under the title New Goals in Probation by the State Probation Commission, Albany—"the outstanding contribution to probation work made during the past twenty-five years." Here they will find reassurance that the control of crime lies not in the flare-back to medievalism but in patiently pressing forward along scientific and engineering lines.

News for Nurses

THE proposed plan for a national association to provide pensions for nurses by a system of joint contributions of nurse and employer, announced in The Survey of November 15, has become a fact in the incorporation of the Harmon Association for the Advancement of Nursing, Inc. Within a few weeks the association will be able to announce its central offices, its executive secretary, and the first steps to be taken to put a system of annuities into effect.

William E. Harmon, president of the Harmon Foundation, which made an initial grant of $50,000 to set the association in motion, is president of the new organization, and Samuel McCune Lindsay, economic advisor to the foundation, is its vice-president. Clyde Furst, bringing the advantage of his experience in the Carnegie teachers' pensions system, will be the treasurer, with Edith M. Burdick, a nurse, as assistant treasurer; and the secretary and assistant secretary are James I. Coddington, who has made the preliminary actuarial studies on which the final arrangements will be based, and Mary Beattie Brady of the Harmon Foundation. The board of directors includes these officers and a group of men and women nationally known for their interest in the public health: Nathan B. Van Etten, M. D., Morgan J. O'Brien, John M. Glenn, Lillian D. Wald, M. Adelaide Nutting, Michael M. Davis, Haven Emerson, M. D., Felix M. Warburg, John E. Jennings, M. D., and Barry C. Smith. An executive committee has been empowered to make arrangements with one of the large insurance companies to put a pension plan promptly into effect.

While the details of such a plan have not yet been finally adopted, its general principle will be to provide a competence for nurses at the age of retirement through a series of small regular payments on the part of the individual

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

nurse who enters the scheme and her employer through her working years. Obviously such an arrangement is more easily worked out in the case of nurses regularly employed by public health associations, hospitals, and the like, than for nurses in private duty who may have dozens of clients during a year, and it is among these organized groups that the service probably will be started. The payment of the organization's share will be in many cases an added burden on contributed funds. But it is felt that this burden can be justified to contributors and to the general public as a wise investment in an essential profession which offers only a small return in salary and little chance of advancement, while it requires long preparation and arduous service. Every effort is now being made to devise an analogous plan for joint contributions on the part of employer and nurse in the case of nurses in private duty, by far the majority of the profession, and, by reason of their isolated and irregular work, probably the group in the greatest need of some systematic provision to insure a regular income when they no longer can earn.

Education in Prison

By JOSEPH FREDERICK

IN the prison from which I write we have a prison school. It is limited to the Three R's but it has given hundreds of men all the education they have. As only elementary subjects are taught, only the very ignorant attend. It is directed by a teacher from one of the city schools who for one hour three times a week during the winter months supervises the classes. In that hour recitations are heard and future lessons assigned. These the student prepares during the evening in his cell. About 8 per cent of the prison population attend this school.

But the men who so laboriously acquire this elementary education often want to carry their studies further. The prison officials, quick to see possibilities for the men and for society in this desire, gave the matter careful thought; and realizing that the educational facilities inside the prison were inadequate asked help from the Extension Division of the State University.

The Extension Division brings within reach of the men almost four hundred correspondence courses—variety to suit every taste and need. Its representative calls at the prison once a month to enroll men for courses. Twice a month he goes through the cell halls in the evenings visiting at the cell door of every inmate studying extension courses. Through these visits 10 per cent of the men are kept from quitting their extension work during dispirited periods when nothing seems worth while. At present eighty-six men are enrolled. The average is about one hundred enrollments a year. English, mathematics, mechanics, and engineering are the most in demand.

The Extension Division is not an endowed institution. It must charge a fee for each of its courses. Suppose an inmate wishes to take the course on the gasoline automobile. This course of twenty assignments will cost him ten dollars. The student should be able to do one assignment a week. As soon as he has completed a lesson, he sends it in for correction. In twenty weeks, if he has been diligent, he has mastered the course. If he wishes, he can continue with other courses—become an expert on automotive ignition systems, gas engine theory and design. He finances his education through his prison toil. A great deal of the work here in the prison shops is piece work; that is, the inmate is given a task which constitutes what he is required to do in one day. It is a moderate task, and if the man is adept and willing he can do overtime work. For this extra work he is paid a piece rate. It may be but a few cents a day, but if he is serious and willing, enough money can be earned to buy the vocational training which he desires. I recently begged for and received from a fellow student here a list of his expenditures during the four and a half years he has been taking extension courses in electricity. It is staggering to one like myself who realizes how hard he must have worked to accomplish his labor task for each day, then earn this amount by extra work, and still have energy left to study nights.

Ten Extension courses at a cost of	$106.00
Texts for the courses	25.15
Writing paper	6.00
Drawing instruments, paper, slide rule, etc.	33.25
Thirty-one electrical books for collateral reading	51.85
Electrical magazines	27.00
Total	$249.25

And this does not include the cost of such items as ink, pencils, pen points, which count up during the years.

THE Extension Division is doing a worthwhile reconstructive work in the prison today. Through its courses, the contact with its representative, and the personal interest of each instructor, a large number of the inmates are gaining new confidence and self-respect. Without this influence, these men would squander their time in brooding and worthless reading, and at the end of their confinement return to society still untrained, still bitter and unstable, a menace to themselves and to others.

In some ways I think the most remarkable example within my experience of what education in prison may mean is the story of Slim.

Years ago, Slim's father bound him out to a farmer for his clothes and board. Slim worked hard until one day, while trying to shut a heavy gate, the wind blew his hat away. He abandoned the gate and pursued his rolling hat. Some cattle ran through the gate and made the farmer so angry that he beat Slim until the boy's right arm and leg were paralyzed for hours. That night Slim ran away. He did not go home because he thought that his father did not want him and had given him away.

Because of the poverty and the poor judgment of a father, Slim set out on a wanderer's trail which twelve years later ended at the prison gates.

As the boy drifted from place to place he never forgot that cruel beating. Over and over he promised himself, "If ever I go back that way, I'm going to take a fall out of the dirty stiff." When Slim returned at last to that neighborhood, there was a fight. The next day Slim was arrested for assault and robbery. He was convicted.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Slim had been living an aimless life, without ambition or ideals. He admired those who had an education and would listen to their talk with wonder at their knowledge. It never occurred to him that he, too, could learn from books until long after the top of the prison wall had become his horizon.

The magazine stories which he read were, to him who had seen real adventure in many lands, a cheap parade of puppets, but the advertisements were more interesting. The ones that he read over and over were of correspondence schools but a lack of money kept him from buying any of the courses.

THE prison was at that time conducting its usual school during the winter months. Slim could have attended, but to go would have exposed his ignorance, and that he shrank from doing.

One day, another prisoner gave Slim an old catalogue in which were checked a number of books that he advised Slim to buy and study if he wanted to become "a wise gink." Slim, who had earned a little money by then, bought the six books. They were volumes of Carlyle, Darwin, Spencer, and Ruskin. Slim floundered hopelessly among their elaborate subtleties. Finally he gave the books away and abandoned all hope of gaining an education.

At the end of five years he was placed on parole. His bondsman gave Slim an address and told him he was to board there; then he gave him another address and told him he was to room there. When Slim received his first pay check, he found that it just balanced what he owed for board and room rent. When the second pay day arrived, the same two accounts balanced his pay check. He paid, said nothing, put his hands in his pockets, and walked out of town.

Slim was acting on impulse; he had not been trained to reason. An unjust deal was being foisted upon him. He should have returned to the prison and reported to the warden. Instead he went into a neighboring state and secured a job on a concrete gang. A week later he was returned to the prison to do the remaining five years of his original ten-year sentence. In leaving the state without permission, Slim had violated his parole.

Slim had been back in prison only a short time when he was again reading the correspondence school advertisements. An advertised law course fascinated him. As soon as he had enough money saved to make the initial monthly payment and could see his way clear to meeting the remaining monthly payments, he subscribed for the course. The first questions concerning the Magna Charta were the alpha and the omega of Slim's law course. It was a bitter blow. It robbed him of every vestige of self-respect and self-confidence. The monthly payments demanded every meager penny he earned. Beaten and beggared he finished his sentence.

HE returned to the world with no plans for his future. A year later he stood charged with the murder of an underworld character. He pleaded not guilty, but circumstantial evidence and his past record were sufficient to condemn him to life imprisonment.

Back in prison, sullenly contemplating suicide, fearing nothing but insanity, he began a frantic search for something to occupy his mind during the long, solitary hours in his cell. Not for a moment did he think of trying to study.

The A B C's of an Author

THE teacher under whom "Joseph Frederick" has done much of his university extension work, writes us:

"I have the permission of the warden that this may be published, providing no hint of the actual name of the prisoner or of the particular prison referred to be given. 'Joseph Frederick' is, therefore, a penname, but he is a very real person who has taken a number of courses by correspondence at this state prison. These courses must be paid for. The prisoner pays for his course either from funds sent by his family or by working overtime. In certain instances, however, the overtime will not pay for the course.

"What this particular prisoner hopes to do is to raise a fund so as to make it possible for any prisoner to take courses by correspondence. He would like very much to write for publication so as to get some money to aid his cause; but, even more, he is interested in arousing public interest in the matter of education within the prison walls.

"When he took his first course with us he was, so far as his written English was concerned, an illiterate, with no knowledge of grammar, of spelling, or of any of the fundamentals most boys and girls acquire in the grades. When he entered prison, his language was pretty much that of the underworld. Because our work extends to the lowest levels of English, we were able to take him where he was and to bring him to the point where he writes clearly."

"Joseph Frederick" has also read widely in philosophy, history, popular science and English and American literature. With this background and his increasing technical skill, he hopes to make his living through writing when he is finally released.

No, knowledge from books was not for him. He had tried that. But some way to employ his hands might help. A cheap correspondence course in cartooning was the only hopeful thing he could find advertised.

Consent from the deputy had to be obtained before he could enroll for the course. There he met an emphatic: "No! Nothing but University Extension courses are being let in." Slim does not know to this day what impulse made him stutter out, "Can I take a course with them?" He did not intend to use the privilege if granted. The deputy looked up at Slim rather surprised, and then, glancing at a calendar, replied, "Certainly. Their representative will be here next week."

When a notice was placed on the bulletin board notifying all those who wished to see the University Extension representative to send in their request, Slim saw it but sent in no request. Yet the next day a pass came for him to go to the prison library to see the representative. Imagine him, Slim, taking a university course! A kindergarten course in pasting colored bits of paper together was about all he could do. He made this plain to the representative. The man, however, took time to explain to Slim how simple some of the courses were. Slim was finally induced to enroll for a course in elementary arithmetic.

The next two evenings Slim was intensely busy counting out on his fingers and marking down the multiplication tables. He just knew he could not learn them. He was so sure of his inability to learn that it was a hard struggle for him to memorize. But he finished that course and did not stop to take a breath before enrolling for a course in geometry. A course in algebra followed that.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A few fellow inmates laughed at Slim for studying arithmetic. "What," they would sneer, "is it going to get you?" Slim could not put in words the awakening of a new dawn in his life. He, Slim, the dumbbell, could learn! His lack of self-respect was vanishing, and in its place was being born a self-confidence that had never before been his.

Slim next had an opportunity to buy a second-hand course in commercial illustrating. He spent all his money on art paraphernalia and text books. After about a year and a half he enrolled for a course in architectural drawing. He added to that for collateral study an encyclopedia on architecture, carpentry, and contracting. In time his interests drifted over into mechanical drawing. He then bought texts on mechanics, steam and gas engines.

Then one day Slim sat down and began to think. He had a talent for mechanics and architecture. To perfect his knowledge of either was of no value to him if he were to stay in prison for the rest of his life. If he ever did get out, did he want to adopt either as a vocation?

The first question of importance which he had to settle in his mind was his chance of ever becoming a free man. He could not justify a belief in the idea of vengeance when a prisoner was allowed to study and equip himself mentally and vocationally for a future. Even to a life-termer that privilege is extended. And there is always hope of freedom so long as he does not mentally degenerate and a pardoning power rests in the hands of the governor.

The vocation he was to choose had to be congenial and remunerative. After so many years in prison, he knew he would not want to live in the open. His old desire to roam might re-awaken. What vocation would answer these problems in his life? Writing!—a vocation he could follow anywhere under the stars.

He enrolled for a course in English. And though English has been his hardest branch of knowledge, his resolution has never wavered. Years have passed; today he is nearing his goal. He knows that he is beginning to write as he wants to write.

NOW what is there about Slim that is of vital interest? Not the simple fact that he pulled himself up out of the slime of ignorance, but that he did the salvaging job in prison. Yet giving men the opportunity to study is not always enough. There was the experience of Shasta.

Shasta was a small colorless nonentity. He had an impediment in his speech and a cast in one eye. He knew that he had erred in his former relation with society. He knew that in the long run there was more happiness and prosperity in going straight than in being a crook. He realized that to go back to society no better equipped for life than when he left it was to court disaster. The same menial tasks, the same old environment, the same old companions would be as dangerous to him as before. And in that state of discouragement and discontent something would give way. Even a different locality would not improve matters because he had not the training to step up out of the drudgery he could not bear.

Shasta decided to enroll for a course in business administration. His ambition was so lofty it was pitiable. He lacked even an elementary education. Shasta finished his term dreaming of becoming a master of industry, but really walking blindly along the path leading back into his yesterdays.

In this world somewhere there is a niche into which he could have slipped content and secure, but it would have been necessary for a sympathetic adviser to have worked over Shasta, to have brought his limitations home to him in such a way as not to have hurt his self-respect, and then to have planned, encouraged and guided him through the tedious labor of studying a vocational course suited to his ability.

I DO not say that the state owed Shasta any vocational training or that it should have furnished it to him free. For the sake of the man's self-respect a prisoner should pay for his own training. Shasta was allowed the privilege of earning money, and he made more than enough. Then the prison authorities, knowing that he was ignorant and had no vocational training, should have guided him.

In this instance the prison performed no lasting duty to society. It curbed a menace for a few years and then turned it loose.

The prison is full of men. There are as many men going out as men coming in. Now if the men going out are no better than the men coming in, of what real value is the prison? What is the real function of a modern penal institution? If it is to remake men, then the more ignorant the prisoner, the better chance the prison has to help him.

Let me make this plain. A thief has been caught. Probably it was not his first crime, and it is safe to assume that if he is not restrained, it will not be his last. Now if he is a well educated man and has no other reason for stealing than because he thought crime as a profession was the way he wanted to make a living, there is little help which the prison can give him. But if he came from a bad environment, had few opportunities and because of ignorance did not know how to take advantage of them when he met them; if he were a man who viewed the world through bewildered eyes, and gauged the ways of the world with a mind that, for lack of training, was not functioning in a normal way; I say, something could be done for him. Such men do not find the life of crime one of wine, laughter and song; on the contrary, they meet hardships, humiliation and punishment.

I KNOW from experience that there is nothing which will redeem them faster than education. To master a vocation here a prisoner has to struggle and sacrifice for it. When he wins, he is proud of his accomplishment. For the first time in his life he has faith in himself. It gives him a new philosophy, and the ability to earn a comfortable living when he is released from prison. He will subject not only the problems of his vocation, but also the problems of life to those processes of analysis taught him during his training.

To society it means that he who has studied is not returning from prison bitter and resentful. He has not spent his time brooding over imagined wrongs, nor plotting more crime. He will never come before another court because of ignorance. No. The man who struggles, who develops the power of concentration, develops will power. He learns self-control. He learns how to direct his energy, and later he does not let impulse or passion carry him blindly on to commit crime. For the physically and mentally fit in prison, education is the real hope.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Common Welfare

THOSE who looked in vain through the long columns of the President's message to Congress for any substantial evidence that the concerns of the federal government included the common people, will find more cheering reading in the messages with which the governors of Pennsylvania and New York greet their opening legislatures. Governor Pinchot, concluding "four years such as men seldom have the good fortune to enjoy," looks back with justifiable pride at a job of public house-cleaning. Under his administration Pennsylvania's Departments of Labor and Industry, of Welfare and of Health, have been reconstructed on a basis of professional competence which puts the old spoils systems to shame. Through the joint cooperation of state officials and private agencies there has been a simultaneous development of research and reform in social welfare in this state which has brought little short of a revolution in the administration of its penitentiaries, almshouses, hospitals, factory inspection, and so on. Much, of course, remains to be done—notably, in this field, in adequate provision for mothers' assistance, and legislative provision to put into effect some of the findings of the exhaustive studies on old-age pensions. Possibly the deepest disappointment in the administration of the outgoing governor was the failure of the giant power bills in 1925 and again in 1926; the greatest satisfaction, the progress in enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. Certainly few chapters in state history have been more dramatic than the crusade of the Governor of Pennsylvania, supported by the W.C.T.U. after his own legislature refused appropriations for enforcement, whereby possibly the wettest of states has been propelled toward prohibition.

GOVERNOR SMITH naturally looks forward rather than back in his message of January 5. Its chapter headings include a roster of social programs, actual or projected: roads, water power (see The Survey, January 1, 1927), the port authority which welds New York and New Jersey for certain of their common interests; the drift of the rural population to the cities; the housing program, (The Survey, January 1, 1927) and so on. The governor urges unequivocally the adoption of a 48-hour working-week for women and children, and the establishment of a minimum wage board to recommend a living wage for women and children. "The United States Supreme Court has held that the state is without power to impose a penalty on an employer for failing to pay the amount of the living wage determined by a board of this character, but that is no reason why the state should stand by idly and take no action that would, at the least, tend to discourage the employment of women in industry at starvation wages." Other recommendations in the field of labor include the more restrained issuance of injunctions in labor disputes, after a hearing of both sides rather than by affidavit; and a more generous schedule of compensation for industrial accidents, with the inclusion of occupational diseases.

State aid to counties in initiating health measures has proved a safe and productive investment of public money; Governor Smith recommends that the plan be applied also to aid for widows and orphan children under local welfare boards. Among the quietly constructive programs to which he pledges continued support is the development of preventive work under the new Department of Mental Hygiene.

ELSEWHERE in this issue John Palmer Gavit tells of America's latest step to strike a blow at opium. This new strategy is aimed against manufactured opium used in drugs, rather than the opium for smoking, which is of infinitely lesser concern to western nations (see The Survey, November 1, 1924, p. 157). The real gist of the note is that it is necessary to create a better police cooperation between the powers signatory to the Opium Convention if the flow of opium through both eastern and western hemispheres is to be controlled. While these developments are engrossing the foreign field, this country may well take thought as to the next domestic step if the Supreme Court, in a decision now impending, declares the Harrison anti-narcotic act unconstitutional as not within the taxing power. Such a decision would destroy at one stroke the structure built up in the United States to carry out this country's part under the Opium Treaty of 1912; it would make necessary prompt legislation in Congress to replace it on some other constitutional basis, such as the treaty power.

ON January 29 in the synagogues, January 30 in the churches and January 31 in the schools, the National Child Labor Committee plans to focus public attention on the present facts of child labor. The committee's definition of child labor is, in itself, a harsh indictment of the institution and of the "civilization" that tolerates it:

> Child labor is the work of children under conditions that interfere with the physical development, education and opportunities for recreation which children require. It is the working of children at unfit ages or unreasonable hours or under unhealthful conditions.

Child Labor Facts, 1927, just published by the committee, and available for general distribution, points out that the South still leads in child labor, with Mississippi first in the percentage of its population 10 to 15 years of age gainfully employed (25.5) South Carolina second (24.4) and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Alabama third (24.1). Among northern states, Rhode Island is first (13.3) and Massachusetts second (8.6). Textiles and canneries are still the largest industrial employers of children.

One of the best studies of the child labor phase of home-work yet made, Industrial Home Work and Child Labor, recently published by the Bureau of Women and Children, Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, covering five counties in the Philadelphia region, was undertaken with "the avowed purpose of collecting evidence as to the employment of children in violation of the provisions of the Child Labor Act." It was found that in home-work tenements, 50 per cent of the families with children under 16 had children illegally employed. Of the illegally employed children, 82 per cent were under 14 years of age, 14 per cent under 8. "One third of the children . . . worked after 8 o'clock at night. One third . . . worked on Saturday and Sunday as well as on school days." Eighty-six per cent of the families earned less than $10 a week through home work; one-third less than $4.

More sharply tragic than the dreary picture of youth drudging through years that should be spent in school and in outdoor play is the record of industrial accidents to employed minors (see The Survey, June 1, p. 323). It is pointed out in Child Labor Facts that "the child is three times as liable to accidents as the adult employed in similar work."

"Present-day child labor problems," as defined by the National Committee, are

To bring the 14-year age limit up to standard in 40 states.
To establish an 8-hour day, 48-hour week for children in 28 states.
To prohibit work after 7 p. m. for children in 32 states.
To establish an educational requirement for children entering employment in 28 states:
To require health certificates for children before entering employment in 31 states.
To secure protection for children under 18 years against dangerous employment in practically every state.
To regulate the harmful employment of children in tenement home-work, street trades and forms of agricultural exploitation wherever found.
To secure adequate provision for the effective administration and enforcement of the child-labor law.
To arouse the public to a realization of what constitutes harmful child labor, and a demand that it be eliminated.

THE British coal strike has broken of its own weight. The Labour Magazine, official journal of the Trade Union Congress and the Labour Party, concedes that the miners have had to capitulate. Premier Baldwin, having ingloriously washed his hands of the whole affair, having surrendered the leadership which the parliamentary subsidy of 1925 and the subsequent report of the Samuel commission imposed upon him, has seen his stature as Great Britain's calm, strong man shrink to the dimensions of a coerced captain of a mutinous party crew; A. J. Cook, "Emperor" Cook, fiery secretary of the British Miners' Federation, has sought doubtful solace for his humiliating defeat in "the hurricane of applause" with which, not his own constituents, but the Soviet Trades Union Congress in Moscow, greeted his alibi, his shifting of responsibility from his own shoulders to those of the members of the Trade Union Council to whom the British Trade Union Congress had intrusted the general strike and the negotiations with the government in behalf of the miners.

The miners have gone back to work on terms which in one major respect signify the defeat not only of their immediate demands but also of a policy which has been the dominant aim of their national organization for more than a generation.

In England, as in the United States, the miners have consistently fought for the establishment of national standards of work and wages. The capacity of individual mines and of the mines of the several coal areas to yield both royalties and profits and the standard wage varies enormously. The British coal owners and mine operators, like their American cousins, see mining as a competitive industry, and have steadily insisted that district as against national agreements are essential to their success under these competitive conditions. The miners, preoccupied with the establishment of minimum standards for all miners, have with increasing insistence held that coal must be regarded as a basic national asset requiring a national administrative policy. Their outlook is not upon individual competing mines, but upon a unified industry. This is the fundamental issue underlying not only this latest lockout and strike, but also all the long series of disputes that have kept the British coal industry in turmoil for more than ten years. It is the issue upon which the negotiations between the American miners and operators scheduled for February 14 under the terms of the expiring Jacksonville agreement may break.

On this issue, the operators, with the halting support of the Baldwin government, have won the recent battle, if not the war. The British Miners' Federation, like our American Federation of Labor, is not in itself like the United Mine Workers of America, an autonomous trade union. It is simply the national agent of the affiliated district miners' unions. Its reason for being was the establishment and maintenance of national agreements. As the result of the collapse of the strike, the miners have returned to work under local agreements, negotiated by their local district leaders, whose terms have been largely determined by the operators' sense of the exigencies of successful business competition. The Federation, laboriously built up during the past twenty years, survives like a fever-worn patient in the shadow of death.

But in Great Britain this same fundamental issue has carried over beyond the miners' organizations into the main stream of political life. It is central to the rivalry for public support between the Conservative and Labour parties. Most of the by-elections since the strike have gone labor with unprecedentedly large pluralities. The dispute is not ended, it has merely shifted from the economic to the political field. Another act in the drama of the British coal industry is closed. But the story is not finished. In a year, two years, three, the radio will be broadcasting the news of the next act to all the world.

IN a survey of the workings of the Criminal Syndicalism Act of California, just published by the California Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, George W. Kirchwey brings a humane and informed intelligence to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

bear on one of the most spectacular of the outbursts of war madness which swept this country during and after the war. That madness hit California with the suddenness of a plague. The Criminal Syndicalism Act went into effect April 30, 1919, more than five months after the Armistice, be it noted. At once, if we may judge from the frequency of prosecutions, the state was discovered to be rocking on its foundations. The first arrests were made in San Francisco less than a week later, and then they came thick and fast—more than five hundred by August, 1924, when peace again fell upon the commonwealth.

Dr. Kirchwey finds that in only a few instances was there even an attempt to connect the persons under trial with any wrongdoing other than membership in an interdicted organization—i. e., the Communist Labor Party of California or the Industrial Workers of the World. In no case was a member of either of these organizations shown to be a menace to the peace and order of the community. Yet during those five years scores of them went to jail (and 28 of them are still in jail in California and other states) under an act which punished even talk aimed at "a change in industrial ownership or control" or "any political change."

Dr. Kirchwey feels that the "sole aim of the prosecutions under the act was to destroy the I. W. W. and the Communist Labor Party of California." In the sober light of deflated propaganda that aim, inspired more by ignorant fear than conscious cruelty, seems both ignoble and silly. "It wasn't a good game, and it was, upon the whole, badly played, in an amateurish way and with too little of the professional spirit—much too savagely and with too little regard for the rules of the game. . . . It is earnestly to be hoped that the game will never be played again in California." In the present biennial session of the California State Legislature an effort will be made to repeal the Act. To do so would be to give the only compensation now possible to the scores of harmless and often public-spirited citizens who have suffered by reason of it.

THE mute and amorphous public as well as the physicians, patients and nurses of this country have reason to follow with interest the five-year program of work recently formulated by the Committee on the Grading of Nursing Schools. This permanent committee, with representatives from the national nursing associations, the medical and hospital associations, and representatives at large with a special interest in nursing education, has outlined a series of three projects which will be directed by May Ayres Burgess. The first—on which the major emphasis of the first two years' work will be laid—is a study of the demand and supply of nursing service. Is there actually a shortage of nurses? If so, where, why, and of what kind? What is anyone doing to provide adequate nursing service at a cost which the middle-class can meet? By a combined statistical and case study, the opinions and experience of all the interested groups will be sought, and it is hoped to formulate an enlightening statement of the situation and suggestions for its amelioration in a monograph by the end of 1928.

In the third and fourth year of work the major study will be a job-analysis of nursing and nursing education. What is "good nursing" and what should the teaching of nursing schools include to prepare their students for it? Among other aspects of this question to be considered will be the place of public health nursing in the training of the pupil nurse. During the course of the studies the committee will set in motion a plan to fulfill its original purpose—the grading of nursing schools—and this will be carried through intensively in the fifth year. At first the schools are to be graded on only a few essentials, easily within reach of the greater number, and the grades will not be published. Each year the annual re-grading will include more factors, however, and slightly more difficult exactions, working in a spiral upwards and outwards as rapidly as it is found that the schools are themselves lifting and broadening, so that all may be stimulated to do increasingly better work and none may be abashed by an initial bad report which would blacken its reputation at the start, nor encouraged by so favorable a first report as to believe that no further improvement is necessary.

The Committee on the Grading of Nursing Schools has, of course, only advisory powers. Its strength lies in its basis of voluntary and interested cooperation on the part of nurses, physicians, educators, and laymen to examine and to solve with justice to all some of the problems of the nursing profession which are their common concern. Its interpretation of the task confronting it during the next five years is intelligent, courageous and constructive.

A TEMPEST in the Cattaraugus teapot has subsided, and once more the kettle for which that particular New York county is noted is boiling along merrily. While distinguished visitors were coming from far and near to admire this county board of health and its demonstration of rural health work, in which the Milbank Memorial Fund is cooperating, some of the local physicians put their heads together and decided, apparently, that they were not going to be outshone by new prophets in their own county. A sparsely attended meeting of the County Medical Society, last September, heard charges aired to the effect that the county board was entering into unfair competition with the private practitioner; that it, horrible to relate, bordered on state medicine; that well-to-do people attended free clinics; that school children were being examined by nurses instead of by physicians, and that the doctors were not being consulted in making the programs of the demonstration. Resolutions were adopted by the meeting declaring that it was the sentiment of the Society that it did not approve of the work of the Milbank Fund and the county Board of Health as carried out at present, and warning these two bodies that if their programs were to be approved they must first be submitted to the county society before any action on them was taken.

Inasmuch as there has been a singularly successful degree of cooperation between the county health officer, Dr. Stephen Douglass, and other members of the staff of the demonstration, with the physicians and other public-spirited citizens of the county, it was felt that these resolutions could represent only a minority opinion. And so it actually turns out.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The substantial appropriation of $56,000 voted by the Board of Supervisors for the work of the county health board, was renewed unanimously in November. And a recent fully attended meeting of the County Medical Society, following two months' study of the question by a special committee, not only rescinds the earlier complaining resolutions but declares:

> Your Committee on Public Health recommends that the Society go on record as favoring the present day public health movement, as favoring the county health unit as the most practical unit in public health administration, as expressing its appreciation to the Milbank Memorial Fund for enabling Cattaraugus county to test the value of the county health unit idea, as expressing its confidence in the members of the County Board of Health and as favoring cooperation with the County Board of Health of the organized medical profession of the county.

TOMMY'S whining and Mary's "shyness" and little brother's passion for tearing books—problems such as these indicating that all is not well with the budding personality, are more and more the subject of serious conference among parents, educators and experts in mental hygiene. At the recent joint conference in Baltimore, of the national and local organizations of the Child Study Association of America, two points emerge from practically every address and round table discussion: first, "that there is a great deal of similarity among children in all parts of the population," and that parents from New York to San Francisco are most often confounded by questions of "discipline," "nervousness" and sex; second, that most questions that trouble the conscientious parent "do not permit of a direct answer that can be carried home and put to work, like a recipe for a new dessert."

Perhaps the most hopeful thing in such gatherings is the growing conviction that "parental education consists quite as much in training the attitudes of adults toward the nature and conduct of children as it does in giving practical advice in the management of concrete situations." If from this point of view it could begin to teach mothers and fathers to train their children only by respecting their rights and living wisely before them, "parental education" would be on the way to making a tremendous contribution to the happiness and well-being of youth.

"THE program of conversation laid out by the Walrus is exceedingly meager compared with that of this remarkable gathering," wrote the Globe-Democrat of the family conclave of bodies which met in St. Louis during the holidays. "It would appear that they are to talk about everything under the sun . . . but the fact we wish to impress is that all these men are working in one way or another for the same thing—the progress of humanity and its happiness and well-being."

While the discussions ranged from freight-sidings to freedom, from statistical method to the moot question in prohibition enforcement as to whether a man's motor car is his chariot, the thing that impressed a visitor familiar with the sessions of the National Conference of Social Work was that, with the passage of time, these midwinter gatherings, approaching their subject matter from the standpoint of education, of scientific theory, are overlapping more and more not only in subject matter but in treatment the conferences of the even more specialized and more highly differentiated groups of practical workers whose approach is that from the job up. Indeed, the characteristic of the St. Louis meetings was the presence not only of a large turn-out of local social workers but of not a few from various parts of the middle west and even from the two coasts.

Males predominated at these sessions. The inveterate habits of the pedagogue persist: these people lecture each other; long papers are the order of the day with little chance for discussion. But at every point there is a sentience to the moving forces in the life of the day. This was true not only of such organizations as the American Association for Labor Legislation, the American Farm Economic Association and the National Association of Teachers of Marketing and Advertising, which are frankly concerned with the application of the social sciences to life; but with the programs of the major groups which rank in the hierarchy of "learned societies": the American Economic Association, the American Sociological Society and the American Political Science Association. The sessions of the American Statistical Association, on the one hand, and the American Association of University Instructors in Accounting on the other, delved into techniques more precise than those which engage the most professionally-minded cliques in social work, but the sessions as a whole gave the impression that the university men, more than the social workers as a whole in this decade, see their work more clearly as a jig-saw piece in the large picture of man's conquest of nature, his predicament in the face of the society he has set up.

THE many joint meetings that were staged, first with one partner and then with another, revealed not only at how many points these various professional fields overlap, as each tries to disengage itself and set itself up as an entity, but also that it is on the borderlands between them, and in the cross fertilization of ideas, that some of the most hopeful and creative work is being done. This was underscored by Charles A. Beard in his presidential address before the political scientists. Said Professor Beard:

> From cognate sciences also we may learn something of advantage to us in the quest for the methods of more creative thinking. No small part of our intellectual sterility, as already indicated, may be attributed to the intense specialization that has accompanied over-emphasis in research. Certainly nothing is truer than Buckle's profound generalization to the effect that the philosophy of any science is not at its center but on its periphery where it impinges upon all other sciences. If we could early insert that devastating concept into the minds of our callow young novitiates, we should do more to break their intellectual hobbies than by requiring at their hands ten years research on the statute of mortmain or the derivative features of Rousseau's political philosophy. Particularly can we fertilize political science by a closer affiliation with the economists, who now seem to have cast off their Manchester dogmas and laid their minds alongside the changing processes of production and distribution.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

But while Professor Beard was thus setting up a flirtation with the flappers descended from the old family stock of the Dismal Science, he was disposing of old loves of the political scientists with a firm if not rude hand. "We carry on our backs" he said, "a heavy burden of acquired rights and servitudes." These he did not fail to identify with such respectable enamorata as the lawyers and the historians.

In the United States, political science has too long been a household drudge for lawyers—political lawyers at that. In a large measure, the printed subject matter of our discipline —at all events the part most easily accumulated and exploited—is composed of statutes, ordinances, decrees and judicial decisions—often shadowy reflections of the stern realities of life.

Now of all brain workers, except perhaps the bureaucrats, the lawyer is the closest slave of precedent. Of necessity this is so, for were he to cut loose from set patterns, the lawyer would be lost, with what effect upon justice as distinguished from judicial determination, I shall not venture to say. At all events while time and technology ever stream forward, the lawyer is always looking backward to see what his predecessors said and did. Even when he finds it necessary under the stress of novel contingencies to reverse himself, the lawyer must twist his new emotions to fit the rhetorical mould of some historic symbols.

The second great incubus carried by political science, making the business of creative thinking difficult, is the baggage provided by the professional historian. Even more intently than the lawyer, and with less personal interest in the pulsating substance of life, the historian looks backward. However great his services in the preservation of national memorials, the historian makes few weighty contributions to political science. In mortal fright lest he should be wrong about something, he shrinks from any interpretation—from the task of seeking any clue to what William James called the big, buzzing, booming confusion of this universe.

Indeed, the historian proudly tells us that he has nothing to do with interpretation, that he deals only with indubitable facts, with things as they actually were. Unquestionably, good work has been done under that inspiration, but we should not be deceived. The historian himself knows, on sober thought, that with reference to any theme of any importance, he does not present all the facts, no matter how minute his analysis, but in truth selects a few from the multitudes that have by chance merely found a pale record on the pages of the books and manuscripts and papers that have escaped the ravages of time. And any selection, except one made by lot, is an interpretation, no matter how vehemently the historian protests his innocence of ideas. More than that, the very denial of any desire to interpret is perhaps the most profound interpretation of all—namely, a confession that there is not even a discoverable fringe of order in the universe, that anarchy is the name for the chaos; that for example, a Wall Street lawyer like Alexander Hamilton might very well have been the leader of Jefferson's agricultural interest and that the Virginia planter might very well have headed the party of fiscal prowess. More than thirty years ago Henry Adams begged the historians in his presidential letter to have a care for perils inherent in the philosophy of Alice in Wonderland, but without any appreciable effect upon their conduct.

IT was altogether natural that the sociologists, youngest of professional groups, meeting under the presidency of Prof. John L. Gillin of Wisconsin, should throw themselves eagerly into the bowings and scrapings at the corners in this minuet of the social sciences. Indeed, to the point of giving active consideration of dropping out of the quadrille to take opposition with other opposites. The upshot of the discussions was less radical however. On the one hand it took the form of setting up a social work committee, which next year will become a permanent section of the society. The relations of social work and sociology were the subject of penetrating discussion by Frank J. Bruno, formerly secretary of Family Society of Minneapolis and now professor of applied sociology at Washington University, St. Louis, Thomas J. Riley of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities and M. J. Karpf of the Training School for Jewish Social Work, New York. This on the one hand, and on the other a move to get the psychologists and the anthropologists to meet next Christmas time at the same time and place.

The recent programs of the sociologists have changed radically from those which characterized their meetings half a dozen years ago. The shift has been away from that preoccupation with abstractions which characterized the formative period. The sections at St. Louis included social research, rural sociology, community activities, social psychology, the family, religion. Each of these divisions presented papers which were rich in concrete materials, and in each was there appreciation of a great treasure-trove of materials which lies in the records and experiences of social work. The case-worker and the sociologist touch hands. In the field of social dynamics there were joint sessions with the National Community Center Association. The mounting interest in the family as a social unit, the rapproachment with psychology, the place of sex in the scheme of human relations, stood out. And the election of Prof. William I. Thomas as president for the coming year was a register of this trend, no less than a reocgnition of the master work of one of the most creative pioneers in this field of social theory and discovery.

THE election of Mrs. W. F. Dummer of Chicago as a member of the executive committee was no less significant. Mrs. Dummer is known for her original projects in opening up new leads in the fields of education and the treatment of behavior. For several years past she has been quietly boring from within in getting the sociologists to take over family relations as a major concern. How completely they have responded to her quiet initiative was illustrated by the St. Louis meetings. There were papers on factors of choice in marriage, reports on studies of the family, on family disorganization, the parent-child relationship and so on. There was a joint meeting with the American Home Economics Association on the Outside Work of Married Women. Not a few papers traversed ground that was explored in the Woman's Place number of Survey Graphic; and an outstanding feature were the addresses of Dr. Miriam Van Waters, referee of the Los Angeles Juvenile Court, who interpreted the findings of those studies in behavior which are the background of her series of articles for Baffled Parents in The Survey this winter. At a joint meeting of the economists and the Association for Labor Legislation, Dr. Jessica Peixotto of the University of California, Prof. William F. Ogburn of Columbia and others discussed family budgets, swinging over from the consideration of wage-earners' households to those of the average run of American families.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

No One Gave Me the Idea

By ADELINE E. DARTT

ONE-armed, disillusioned, sure that the world owed him a living and with a grudge against that world because the living had been so inadequately furnished, he lounged about my office with a curl on his lip but a pathetic boyish twinkle in his eye. Then he disappeared. I failed to see him for many months and forgot him. Occasionally a visitor dropped in at my desk, representing a fellow agency in another city, and always that worker knew Harry Bender. Sometimes he was reported as loafing in Chicago; sometimes, he was earning a few dollars as "movie" extra in Hollywood, capitalizing that one arm and pathetic droop; sometimes he had been picked up as a vagrant in St. Louis, but always, wherever he had been, the social agencies knew him. For to Harry, the shortest route to collecting the living the world owed him was through the doors of the social agency. He had left us only when all our facilities and all our sympathies were exhausted. I admit quite willingly that his absence was more welcome than his presence. While the tales of his wanderings in far cities amused me, they stirred neither my compassion nor my conscience. I was well rid of a troublesome hanger on.

Therefore, when, after months of silence, I got Harry Bender's pathetic twang on my telephone one morning, I was not elated but acquiesced as I had always acquiesced and allowed him to come to see me. Harry came with a request as always, but the nature of this request differed from all the others. He wanted a letter of reference to a typewriter company because he was going to buy a machine on the instalment plan.

"Why?" I asked, remembering one of his adolescent ambitions had been short story writing although he could not form a grammatical sentence.

"Well, you see I'm in business. I got a peddler's license and go around selling men's socks and ties, you know, with a suitcase, and I need a typewriter. Looks more business-like to send my orders in that way, you see. Say, I've saved a little money and I'm getting that artificial arm you were forever harpin' about, too. Paid ten dollars down and goin' to pay ten dollars a month. Looks like I might have my own business some day."

"That's fine, Harry. Why didn't you do this years before?"

And it was Harry's reply to my question that sent my complacency shattering in the dust.

"No one ever gave me the idea."

"Well, how did you get it now?"

"Oh, I saw fellows everywhere doin' it and makin' money. You know—looked easy and something I could do—so I tried it. I could have done it all along better than sittin' in a musty school or trying to sell papers."

I felt bromidic as Kipling ran wildly through my brain—"Oh, the years we waste and the tears we waste and the work of our head and hand." But, in spite of the whirling jumble in my head, I managed to write the letter for Harry and to send him out from my office the first time in the years I had known him—with a smile.

When the door had shut behind him, I took from those impersonal "closed files," his record and with a humble and a contrite heart, I read that closing paragraph:

"In view of the fact that Harry has opposed all plans for his supervision through three years we are closing the case on our records as having a poor prognosis and not warranting further contact."

Against that paragraph, seemed written in letters of fire, *"No one ever gave me the idea!"*

WAS it my fault or the fault of the procedure of the social agency of which I was a part or the fault of Harry or of uncontrollable circumstances that he had been an apparent failure?

His story was not an uncommon one. He had been born in Austria, came to the United States at the age of three. His mother died when he was very small and his father remarried. Harry, always possessed of a quick temper, developed an antagonism towards his step-mother which took expression in repeated temper tantrums. His father, possessed of the same temper, aggravated by the fact that he was continually worried by his poverty, in turn developed the same antagonism towards Harry. Thus, the boy grew up in an atmosphere of friction and misunderstanding from which his only refuge was running away.

Running away he did to perfection. Our agency first knew him at the age of ten, because of his persistent truancy. This same offense brought him before the Children's Court and constantly violated probations landed him in the Juvenile Protectory. Here he was exceedingly troublesome, neglecting work, destroying school property and causing general disorder. Eventually he gained his parole. Back to the world that had quarreled with him and locked him up when he attempted to escape from its quarreling, came Harry. Back to the old environment of quick-tempered father and coldly indifferent step-mother, into a home which added poverty to its discord, he had to go. What can one expect but that Harry should begin his travels in earnest?

The first venture was riding a freight car into Pennsylvania with the vain hope that he might get a job in the mines. Freight cars are precarious riding for young boys and Harry awoke in an emergency hospital in a Pennsylvania mining town with his left arm amputated at the shoulder. A kindly and interested superintendent corresponded with our agency and after many weeks, Harry rode back on a charity ticket to our supervision.

If the world had been an offending, ugly place before, it

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

was doubly so now. He was acutely conscious of his amputation and shrank from both observation and sympathy. Our professional interests were aroused and we planned for Harry a regime something like this: 1. Three weeks in a convalescent home. 2. Psychological and psychiatric examinations. 3. Vocational training in a school for the handicapped. 4. An effort to secure money for an artificial arm.

Harry benefitted by the convalescent home and our case record benefitted by Number 2. We learned that his intelligence was low normal, and that he showed a disturbed functioning associated with general conditions of disturbed mentality. Our psychiatrist wisely contented himself with one friendly interview without probing too deeply a restless, despondent and discouraged boy, but recorded that he had made arrangements for his return for a more intimate conversation.

BETWEEN that first interview and the second intimate conversation a year elapsed. His arm had healed and the horror of being crushed under a freight car had been forgotten. All that he saw were tedious classes in the vocational school in which we had so enthusiastically enrolled him; that same dreary home and the same old quarrels. The way to escape was open and Harry's next stopping place was Chicago. From then on his record reads like the itinerary of a travelling salesman, while the correspondence might easily serve as an index of social service agencies in the United States. Wherever Harry tarried, he found a willing social worker to help him. It was a safe bet also that Harry would see in each city the inside of either the hospital or the jail. His appendix was removed in California and his tonsils in Florida. He sojourned in county jails and state penitentiaries on short-term sentences, but everywhere a social agency visited him, petted him, secured his discharge, and sent him home. But he did not come home. Why should he? Another city was more alluring than quarrels, and that managing social agency at home knew too much about him.

At last wandering palled and Harry came back, boasting of his experiences and his "red blood." True to form, he appeared in our office stating that he had returned from his third trip to California. True to form, we returned him to the psychiatrist for that intimate conversation so long postponed. As a result, he was classified a constitutional psychopath with paranoid trends. We were advised to make one more attempt to enroll him in the vocational school and secure him the artificial arm. He threw both offers aside, indignantly declaring that he would rather go "bumming" and that he would not wear an artificial arm.

It was then that we confessed failure and let him drift. The old story repeated itself again and again. Wandering and return; appeal to us for aid and continued rejection of our now stereotyped suggestion of vocational school and artificial arm. For a short time, a wealthy philanthropist who held out promises of setting him up in business seemed to have an influence upon Harry but this in its turn, melted away before the now fixed idea that the world owed him a living and if he wandered far enough and long enough he might somehow find some one who would pay the debt. And, now when almost forgotten, he had returned—successful, interested, happy—peddling socks. A not entirely desirable profession; perhaps even questionable as to its legality, but practical—an avenue in which he knew he could succeed because of his observance of the success of his fellows.

We had examined, labelled, pigeonholed and mapped his future for him. We had failed and he had failed, but when we closed our eyes and forgot about him, he had stumbled on the thing he liked to do and could do, and he had succeeded. Wherein lay our apparent failure and Harry's apparent success? Going back over his record again and again, I find these weak spots in our planning:

In his early years, too little consideration of his unhappy surroundings and too little effort to remove him from them, although we knew they caused his persistent truancy and were responsible for his later wanderings. We were content to take refuge in the fact that we had no facilities to remove him and he would *have* to adjust at home.

At the time of the loss of his arm, too much misdirected sympathy. The hospital nurse and our own attitude were largely responsible for his over sensitiveness.

Too inflexible a plan for his vocational adjustment.

Too many changing workers in our agency in the handling of Harry. I have counted six workers who have maintained contact over several months each and this does not include the doctors, psychologist, employment secretary and supervisor who maintained an irregular but frequent contact over a period of years.

Too much superficial, uninvestigated aid by social agencies in other cities who, touched by his one arm and the cynical droop of his mouth, gave him attention and service far out of proportion to his needs.

I find also that we failed to consider these facts:

Harry had initiative and resourcefulness or he would not have crossed the continent three times in a year and a half.

Harry had a definitely formulated grudge against society and was working it out by a deliberate panhandling of agencies. Not until he realized that these sources were exhausted would he do anything for himself.

When faced with no alternative but to earn his living Harry proved to be observant and wise. He chose a fairly simple method, but one which gave him experience in handling wares and which would establish a clientele for him. He responded to the practical example of other fellows better than to the preconceived theory.

I HAVE raised for myself and for my agency a terrific indictment based upon the record of one case and I have labelled that case an apparent failure and Harry's unaided success an apparent success, for who can know what the ultimate outcome may be? But the fact remains that Harry succeeded without us. Would he have succeeded sooner had he never known us or would he have been utterly swamped beyond even his powers of resourcefulness? Blunder as we did, were we after all a means to his success?

One fact stands out clearly, however, and to that fact we can not shut our eyes. We never gave Harry the idea of the thing he could do and when we wonder why we never thought of it, we can only look at the machinery we have built about us and understand. We were so occupied with our case procedure and technique that we saw nothing else. We had our facilities and our preconceived plan and wanted Harry to fit in it. Vocational training was a part of it; peddling socks and ties was not.

What is true of our agency and Harry is true, I am sure, of many agencies and many Harrys. I do not want to decry

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that vast amount of scientific knowledge which the field of social work has appropriated into itself, but is there not a grave danger that we may be building for ourselves a Frankenstein that will prove our undoing? Are we not perhaps losing sight of the practical suggestion and the personal issue through our maze of terminology? I fear too many social workers are closing cases as failures because they have never given their client the idea of the one thing *he can do*. If so, then we, as social workers, are losing our very excuse for being. We are making for our own prestige a profession founded upon theories that are blurring our vision of that "help others to help themselves" idea which has been our fundamental purpose.

Can we not blend theoretical understanding and practical insight into a harmonious whole so that fewer Harrys can say to us, "You never gave me the idea."

Parties of the Third Part

By MAY M. LONGENBAUGH

COURT Mary—neighborhood Mary, again confronted the judge. Of social habits, inclined to wander along the path of the Magdalenes, she sat unabashed and unashamed in her familiar corner.

She beamed nonchalantly at the judge, whose kindly face was perturbed, as he gazed at her, then at the crowded benches of the juvenile court room. Familiar faces dotted the benches here and there. Indolent John, unstable, unrepentant, whose petition once more alleged theft, sat gazing impassively before him. Scarcely more than a year ago, the judge had committed him to a state training school. A week after his return, he had again joined the ranks of the "socially inadequate."

The crowded benches held others of previous institutional record. Once more the judge was to assume duties which parents were either unable or reluctant to assume, once more must he attempt to iron out family difficulties.

"I sometimes think we need new rules for this game," the judge exclaimed, addressing his assistant, a woman of Biblical standards, "full of good works and alms, deeds which she did."

"Just why is it?" he continued, "that our courts are crowded with those who only a year or two ago were placed in our corrective schools? I'm beginning to think that our state institutions for rebellious youth stack the cards against them at times, and that some of us are botching our jobs." The judge rose, with troubled face, as he continued: "If we make it impossible for a boy to live a normal life behind walls, how can we hope to teach him to live normally outside?"

"You know," he began again, thoughtfully, "There's a question that comes to my mind so many times—like a marionette in a merry-go-round. Why should John when he enters an institution be relieved of all financial responsibility? It's *wrong*, I tell you," bringing his fist down on the table with a thud. "It's unnatural to have all economic pressure removed. Why should he cease to be a bread-winner? Why shouldn't he have the wholesome responsibility of paying for his board and lodging, and his clothes, too, for that matter? Pay him a certain wage that'll conform to the grade of service performed, and make him earn his 'board and keep.' Have to use token money, perhaps," he continued thoughtfully, "but make him keep his own bank book, and in black figures, too. If he's a laggard and won't work, let him suffer physical discomforts."

As he paused, the assistant turned her attention to Court Mary who, in tearful obedience, was wiping her shamelessly vivid cheeks and lips with a dampened handkerchief, and remarked amusedly: "Economic waste again. Look at this girl, judge, why the need to buy lip stick and mascarel?"

Mary's long dark lashes swept a gloriously pink, youthful cheek, and rosy lips emerged from the stain of chemist's art. Mary's dress, while of ambitious satin, was so circumscribed in width and length that her attempted elegance of apparel was defeated, even before her sodden shoes and stained stockings were discovered.

Mary was of native stock, the eldest of seven children. Her parents with their children lived in two rooms—submerged dwellers lacking comfort, space and solititude. They were always just below the line of self-support, moving from one wretched dwelling to another. Haphazard finances had always prevailed in the home. This financial bankruptcy had gradually destroyed all fine standards of living. Mary, cramped and unhappy at home, sought employment in factory work. After working hours, the streets offered space and freedom not found at home. It became a malady. Spending her small salary on tawdry clothes, she besought aid on the streets from prosperous looking people, spending what she secured in a wildly reckless way. After several appearances in the Juvenile Court, Mary was finally committed to a state corrective school at the age of sixteen.

The institution had not proven a life belt for either Mary or John.

John was one of a family of eleven. He was a newsboy at nine, and learned crime and perversions at an early age. Perhaps his habits of thought were influenced by the unwholesome headlines which he shouted daily in the market place.

John loved mechanics, for which he had a special aptitude. He longed for a "wheeler" of his own. He read headlines of successful thefts, and at the age of fourteen stole a car belonging to the city editor. He was immediately apprehended and placed under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court. The court secured a position for him for out of school hours. He began to save his small earnings, vowing that he would own a car of his own, and at the same time he commenced to steal food and clothing so that his savings might not be disturbed. He, like Mary, was finally committed to a state training school.

"John, come here," said the judge. "When did you enter the training school at D—?"

"About fourteen months ago," John admitted.

"Did you pay for your meals, or buy clothes or shoes for yourself, while you were there?" the judge questioned.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Why, no, I didn't. The commissary clerk gave them to me."

"Did you pay for your room while living there?"

"Gee, what a question!" A smile of superiority touched his lips. "Why, you've visited the school, judge, you know ev'rythin's free there."

"Where'd you work?" the judge continued, patiently.

"On th' farm mos' the time. Rest th' time in th' tailor shop," he replied.

"When you did your work well, they let you select a suit of clothes from the commissary, did they?"

"Gee whillicums, no. I never was 'n th' commissary. You see, judge, that's where they keep the clothin', th' groceries, shoes 'n every thin'. No one's allowed ther' but officers o' the school." John stole a glance at the judge, a touch of derision in his eyes.

THE judge sighed, and turned to his assistant. "Why couldn't the school commissary be converted into a real store?" he asked. "Why not have a manager, clerks, bookkeepers and even a cash register, if possible. They could get invaluable training there in a vocational way, I'm convinced."

"What was the cost of the suit the clerk gave you when you left?" the judge began.

"I dunno, we don't have t' talk 'bout prices dow' there, you see."

Here the assistant interrupted: "What kind of student government did you have at the school? I mean did you have efficiency committees, or student organizations for maintaining discipline, etc.?"

"No, the superintendent made the rules, and they were posted in each company," John explained.

"'Tis a bad bridge that's shorter than the stream," sighed the judge. "The tax payer discharges his obligation, the state erects an institution and thus seeks to solve its problem, but how about John and Mary here, the parties of the third part?" He rose wearily, his face burdened with thought.

Maladjusted Mary was now twice a recidivist. Her record showed financial bankruptcy had preceded ethical insolvency. If John and Mary had been taught the use of the daily bank book and not allowed to leave the protection of friendly walls until a stabilized economic standard for six months or more had been established, would we have needed to charge her account to society for the third time? Was it not possible to teach her the lesson the first time she was supported by public money?

If John delivers imperfect work from the tailor shop or weeds the corn indifferently, or repairs an auto tire imperfectly, pay him no wages. He may find that his small earnings will not provide the pie that others enjoy, and by this mischance learn the sweet fruits of industry. So far as possible, should not the financial problems that await the youth outside be solved daily in the institutional world?

ALL basic respect is founded on financial independence, and the greatest thing in life is self-respect. Sooner or later, every youth must pass the test of industrial civilization and learn to play the economic game honestly, or be discovered. Teach him daily the disgrace and inconvenience of pauperism, and the pleasant sense of ownership.

The bewilderment of an adult who has devoted his life to institutional work, when suddenly confronted by the business world, has often been observed. The abnormal life has also undermined his fitness for industrial progress. Have we not in kindly unwisdom encouraged weak dependency in all who dwell within institutional walls? Have we not failed to give them an honest outlook upon life?

The modern institution creates artificial conditions of home life, and many normal activities and interests of youth are repressed. Are not our state institutions expensive locomotives drawing their train of human flotsam in the wrong direction? "What boots running if on the wrong road, for the way to Jerusalem will never bring you to Babylon."

This article is an adventure in monetary affairs only, a sign-post that endeavors to suggest a reduction in one basic abnormality only. The problem of correlating, even loosely, the activities of an institution with that of the

"I Trusted One Once"

As a footnote to Dr. Richard C. Cabot's Ethics and Social Work in The Survey for September 1, 1926, Emily B. Moores, director of social service in the Miami Valley Hospital at Dayton, Ohio, sends, with the speaker's permission, this transcript of a talk with a prostitute who had refused for more than a week to say anything about herself, and spoke finally only when death was about to close her score with the unknown social worker who once had "gypped" her in an unknown city.

"I HATE social workers. I trusted one once. She gypped me, and so now I leave them be. If they treat me good, I like them all right, only when they ask me questions they don't get nothing. I don't lie —not much—I just keep still. That makes 'em feel funnier than if I'd talk straight ahead a string of lies.

"You see, it was this way. When I was seventeen, I wasn't so good, but I was still a greenhorn; I was in a strange town, and I was sick. I couldn't work, and I had no place to go. So I heard of a social worker, and I went and asked her about a hospital to go to.

"She said, 'Yes, we have a good hospital where you can stay for nothing and have your treatments. They have movies once a week, and you will find other girls there for company.' So then she said she'd take me there.

"She took me all right—to the Detention Home. And they sent me to a convent. They had nothing on me, either, except my disease. And I had the money to pay for the hospital too. I didn't tell nothing more about myself to the Detention Home or the convent, either.

"What should she have done? Well, I guess I don't know. Maybe she thought she'd reform me or something. But tricking me like that was no way to do it. And I've worked in lots of towns since I got out of that place, and I've learned lots worse things than I knew then. I played square that time. I laid all my cards on the table, and because they were dirty cards, she played me dirty. So now, when a social worker asks me about my past, or anything, I just don't answer, or maybe I lie a little. Never again! I trusted one once!"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

busy world outside, involves acquaintance and experience with a vast and varied scientific technique.

WITH the pleasantly prophetic tag "WC 1"—which seems to mean that the New York Welfare Council expects to put out a series of publications—there has appeared a pamphlet of eighty-four pages on Welfare Problems in New York City Which Have Been Studied and Reported Upon During the Period from 1915 through 1925. Shelby M. Harrison and Allen Eaton of the Department of Surveys and Exhibits of the Russell Sage Foundation are the compilers. This is a descriptive bibliography of research into the social and civic problems of New York, including entries for the respectable total of 527 separate reports. Many of them are brief office monographs, unpublished and very likely all but unknown hitherto except to the offices of their origin. No group of them bulks so large as the Pittsburgh Survey: indeed the piecemeal fashion in which most of these studies have been done (with such notable exceptions as the publications of the Regional Plan Committee) is the main reason why such a bibliography has become an urgent necessity.

ON January 1 the Joint Vocational Service for Social Workers and Public Health Nurses, 130 East 22 Street, New York City, took over the vocational work of the N.O.P.H.N. and the American Association for Social Workers. The board of the new service includes six representatives from each of these two organizations, and one each from seven other national welfare and health agencies, with Harry L. Hopkins, chairman; Grace Anderson, R.N., vice-chairman; Alta E. Dines, R.N., secretary; and William Hodson, treasurer. Lillian Quinn, formerly vocational director of the association, is the executive, and Anna Tittman, of the N.O.P.H.N., is in charge of the placement of public health nurses The service is financed by both the organized professional groups and by grants from the Russell Sage Foundation and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial.

BETWEEN June, 1909, and June, 1925, nearly 150 girls were paroled from the Cedar Knolls School of the Jewish Board of Guardians of New York City. They had come on commitment from the Children's Court, some because of improper guardianship of parents and elders, more because of their own misconduct, ranging from theft and sex offenses to being a "wayward child." They had come at from twelve to sixteen years and stayed for from two to five years under an educational organization, including both academic and vocational studies. Until they were twenty one they were under parole to the Jewish Board of Guardians. All but two were foreign born or the children of foreign-born parents. What happened when they again were out on their own?

In an effort to answer that question, Alice D. Menken, vice-president of the board and secretary of the New York State Reformatory for Women, has analyzed the records in a paper published in full in the Jewish Social Service Quarterly. Two of the group have died, one was deported and information is lacking for 23. Of the 110 for whom there are records, 95 are rated as satisfactory, i. e., "favorable home conditions, steady employment, and healthful recreation." Twenty-five were found unsatisfactory; of these 11 are in penal or custodial institutions. Some of them are still in school; 41 are "housewives;" others are file clerks, stenographers, laundry workers, cashiers, machine operators, millinery apprentices, saleswomen, waitresses, and so on through the occupations which any young woman might be expected to enter. Some had failed, but the majority had succeeded, despite the early handicaps of physical and mental defect, broken and disordered homes, extreme economic stress, inadequate religious education, inability to meet the demands of the school curriculum and unhealthful recreation, (found by the study as the "leading causative factors"). "The results," Mrs. Menken concludes, "show a gratifying percentage of those satisfactorily adjusted over a period long enough to warrant the belief in their permanent rehabilitation.

Pertinent Publications

TEAM-WORK IN THE PREVENTION OF CRIME, *by Ralph M. Truitt, M.D. Joint Committee on Methods of Preventing Delinquency, 50 East 42 Street, New York. Free on request.*

In two addresses here reprinted the Director of the Division on Prevention of Delinquency of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene tells of methods which might calm the crime waves and of the cooperation of parents, teachers, social workers, physicians and other groups essential to make them effective.

CLASSIFICATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES BY FUNCTION IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, *by Edith Shatto King assisted by Augusta Frear. The Welfare Council of New York city, 151 Fifth Avenue. Price 50 cents.*

A plump pamphlet of 120 pages is needed for this listing of some 1,200 civic and social agencies, classified under family welfare, child welfare, health, and activities of educational, recreational and neighborhood character, and analyzed in further sub-divisions. It is intended not to provide a directory of social agencies, but to give "a tentative basis for an authentic record and study of the existing welfare organizations."

THE SIXTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SERVICE. *The National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York city. Price 25 cents.*

Proceedings of the meetings at Trinity Cathedral, Cleveland O., May 22-26, 1926.

NEW GOALS IN PROBATION, *by Edwin J. Cooley. State Probation Commission, Albany, N. Y.*

An interesting account of the unique experiment conducted by the Catholic Charities Probation Bureau in the Court of General Sessions, New York city. In a foreword Edmond J. Butler, president of the State Probation Commission, declares, "The comprehensive social investigation, the scientific analysis and diagnosis made in each case, and the plan of treatment formulated to meet the situations presented by the several offenders all mark a new epoch in probation treatment."

FAMILY ALLOWANCES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, *by Mary T. Waggaman. Bulletin No. 401 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 30 cents.*

The report of a comprehensive survey of family allowances of various kinds in 27 foreign countries made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1924, including the points of view of public officials, employers and employes, as well as the factual details of the various measures.

DEPENDENT AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN IN NORTH DAKOTA AND SOUTH DAKOTA.
DEPENDENT AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN IN GEORGIA. *Publications Nos. 160 and 161 of the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Single copies free; additional copies 15 cents each.*

The findings of detailed field studies in the respective states undertaken by the Children's Bureau at the request of, and in cooperation with the North Dakota Children's Code Commission, the South Dakota Child Welfare Commission, and the Georgia State Welfare Department and Children's Code Commission.

SOCIAL SERVICE DIRECTORY, CHICAGO, 1926. *Chicago Council of Social Agencies, 308 N. Michigan Avenue. Price $2.00.*

"A handbook of social service in Chicago and suburbs and containing a directory of national organizations and a bibliography of Chicago directories." Social agencies listed alphabetically and by subject and district.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HEALTH

Making a Dispensary Educate

By MARY PFAFFMAN

IN the Boston Dispensary, of long descent and honorable name among medical institutions in this country, there is a Food Clinic directed by a trained dietitian. Here, among other types of patients requiring food treatment, come the undernourished children referred by the Children's Medical Clinic.

The food treatment is prescribed. But how get the little subject to understand and adopt it? For children are hostile to treatment of any sort, especially when undernourished and ill. The theme of the new methods in health education is the formation of good health habits. The Director of the Food Clinic early adopted these new methods and found them of incalculable help in her work of assisting undernourished children to climb to the level of good health and to get a simple knowledge of the regulations that prevail there.

Why not, then, extend the benefits of health education to all children coming to the Dispensary for medical treatment of any sort? Why not to the adult patients? What place more opportune than a medical institution where restoration of good health is an aim for teaching the principles that are the foundation of good health? Would not that be true preventive work in the way of forestalling sickness and disease? Who can be persuaded with greater effect to adopt preventive practices than those coming for medical treatment, not only for their own benefit, but most importantly for the benefit of the babies they carry and the growing children who accompany them? And what an opportunity the long waiting period offers for giving out some of the new knowledge of the causes and means of maintenance of good health!

These were some of the thoughts in the mind of Frances Stern, Director of the Food Clinic, when she conceived the system under which health education by the new methods has been made available to all dispensary patients, young and old.

Just how is it done?

THE doors of the Dispensary open at nine o'clock, and the crowd presses in—Italian, Irish, Jew, Yankee, Syrian, Negro, a few Chinese, babies, young children, adolescents and adults. Assigned to the proper clinics, there they gather and the irksome period of waiting begins. Newspapers, magazines, crying babies and children not yet inured to passive waiting, offer distraction; but mainly it is a period of gradual surrender to irritability or torpor—unless some such thing happens as the entrance of the Health Educator!

Here she comes and the atmosphere changes, literally. Sniffing, she suggests to the twelve-year-old boy there that he fix the windows to let in clean air. He stirs from his recumbent posture, and lifts the lower sash. Is that just the right way? He is a little mystified (also a little self-conscious under the watching eyes of the people waiting with him, who are now rousing themselves from their torpor), and perhaps he has to be told by another awakening child that the window should be opened from the top also. That done the whole group watches to see what will happen next.

Even though it is a school-keeping day many school children are here in this waiting room of the Children's Medical Clinic. With these as a nucleus, but never forgetting the mothers, fathers and guardians, the whole throng of adults sitting nearby, the Health Educator starts a demonstration of the truth of a principle of health that can be directly applied to daily living. This morning she has chosen to follow up the suggestive treatment of the window for the admission of clean air, by actual demonstration of the motion and effects of air.

Holding in her hand a familiar chalk box, emptied of chalk, she lights the candle fixed inside, closes the glass door and lifts it so all can see. A very pretty flame! But it's going out—it's out! Why? No one blew it out!

"No," the children agree, shaking their heads. From an older boy (but sometimes a very young child shows an astonishing acuteness), "It needed more air!"

"Does air help it to burn?"

"Yes, there is oxygen in the air, which helps the candle to burn; (and playing ahead of the game) we need it to breathe, too." Simplifying for the sake of the small children, and for those older people who are like small children in intelligence or attainments in English, "The candle needed air to burn, it used up all the air in the box, could get no more because the door and these holes in the two sides were closed, and so went out. Let me try it again. What shall I do to keep the candle burning?"

"Give it more air."

"Yes, but how?"

"Take out a stopper (stoppers plug the four holes in the two sides of the box)."

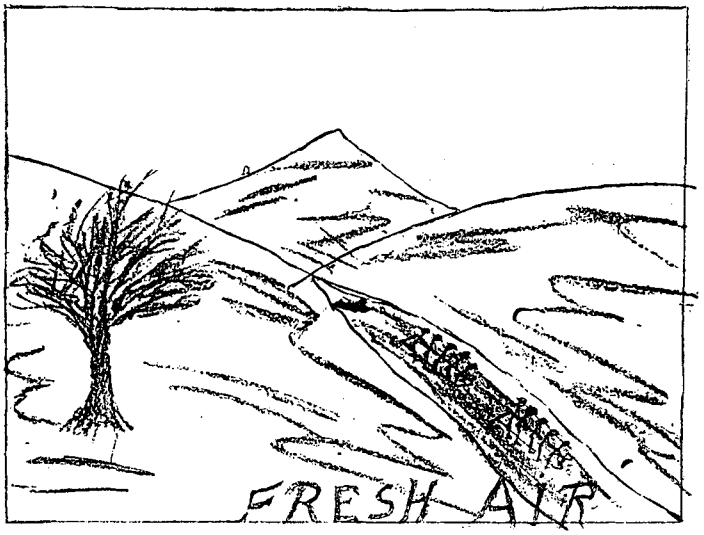
"All right, I'll take out this lower one—will that do?"

"No, it's going out again!"

Opening the opposite lower hole is also unsuccessful in maintaining the candle flame. "Then I must open one of these upper holes. Will the candle now have all the air it needs to keep burning?" The children watch. "Yes!" Then to play with the idea Health Educator and children try together various combinations of the plugging stoppers always finding that there must be at least one opening below and one above to keep candle burning.

"Now that is another puzzle," says the Health Educator. "Why is just that arrangement necessary to give the candle the air it needs to keep itself alive and flaming?" Not often

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



DRAWING BY DOROTHY TINEY

can they answer this question. "Well," says Health Educator, "I wish we could see the air and just what it does to the candle, just how it moves inside the box. Can we see air? There is air between you and me—can you see it?" "No." "True, but let me light these joss sticks (three or four in a bunch to get a good volume of smoke). Why is the smoke mounting in this direction?"

"The air is carrying it that way."

"Exactly, and although we cannot see the air move, we can tell how it moves by watching the way it carries things such as smoke." Health Educator places the smoking joss sticks at the lower opening, the upper hole also being open. "What do you see?" The children watch closely.

"The smoke is going inside," they say. "It's all about the candle. See it going out through the upper hole!"

"What is carrying the smoke in and up and out, like that?"

"The air."

"True! The air itself is moving just that way, pushing in at the bottom, curing all about the candle, helping it to burn, and flowing out at the top—in and out, in and out, in constant motion! And the candle burns brightly. How would you describe the air that is now inside the box?" "Moving air." A child's comment that it is a "merry-go-round air" helps to strengthen the impression.

HEALTH Educator closes the upper hole and places the smoking sticks at the lower hole. "What's happening now?" The smoke is going in but slowly!

"It can't get out at the top! The candle's going out!"

"All true, but why was the candle going out?" the Health Educator asks, removing the stopper again.

"Because there was no chance for the air to keep moving and the candle could not get enough of the moving air."

Health Educator closes the lower hole and places the smoking sticks at the upper open hole. "The smoke is not going in at all," the children discover, "the candle is not getting any air at all and it's going out!" A mother looking on gasps, and shuts her lips firmly and squares her jaw when she has said, "I've learned something."

But the Health Educator turns again to the children. "What has all this got to do with you and me and all of us?" The transference of thought is easy now—easy to see that we, like the candle, need moving air about us; that we can get it by opening our windows at the top and bottom; that we need to arrange them so especially at night for breathing while we sleep; that moving air will keep our rooms clean; and that with clean, moving air always about us, our good health, like the flame of the candle, will show itself most plainly.

There is a furnished bed-room made from a hat box, with windows of sheet celluloid, with sashes which move up and down. It suggests to some perhaps actual experiences in sleeping out-of-doors. There is a good deal of talk back and forth in which the older people are encouraged to join. And the final, resounding call is for "clean, moving air." If the group can still be held, a story follows—perhaps an adaptation of "The Close Merchant" in Theresa Dansdill's "Health Training in the Schools," which bears admirably on the theme.

Then Health Educator furnishes paper, pencils and crayons, and suggests a picture or a poster of people getting clean moving air—children playing out of doors, skating, coasting; the baby sleeping in its carriage out-of-doors; a window properly open; the chalk box experiment; some one sleeping with windows properly arranged and the day clothes getting their airing. The results are crude. But there is an attempt to handle the subject, and sometimes a truly good thing is produced, or in a poorly executed drawing a bright idea is discernible. The smaller children can fill in with color outlined card pictures that bear on the subject.

DURING the discussion patients have been coming in and going out and there has been perpetual motion all about the waiting-room. Babies and runabouts are fretting—remember they are sick. Some, however, have a great deal of energy which protests at restraint. The doctors have come and the children are being summoned for treatment. But in spite of these distractions, as long as the demonstration lasts there is an absorbed group about it. Often the intelligence of the response illuminates the whole discussion. Many of these children will need but the single visit and the Health Educator will not see them again. So with these the temporariness of the opportunity has to be considered, and all the greater necessity for putting over important points in incisive form, to cut deeply enough in the memory to be carried home and applied there.

The Health Educator leaves the children working over their posters, pictures and colors, and moves on to the Dental Clinic. Here is apt to be a hearty group, a bit subdued by anticipation of the chair. Here is a party of ten referred from the public schools under the supervision of the school nurse. Health Educator sets going the same sort of informal demonstration and discussion as in the Children's Medical Clinic—a forum open also to the older relatives and companions and followed by work for the brain to think a little over and the hand to carry out. It is all heartily aided by the genial dentist who manages the clinic.

And before the morning is over here is a group of older people waiting in this dark, close corridor for an X-ray or laboratory examination, and ready to be interested in the demonstration.

Often a query leads to a discussion of the whole range of health habits—proper foods and food habits, sleep, clean-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

liness, and so on; and there is always at hand a supply of leaflets containing approved and valuable suggestions.

The Health Educator is ready to serve the emergency call. A social worker comes to say that she has a twelve-year-old boy in the Dispensary today who is overfond of candy, and says he can't sleep if he goes to bed when he should. His mother is neurasthenic, and the boy is suggestible. What can Health Educator do?

Or the Director of the Food Clinic wants a device whereby an undernourished and backward boy, fourteen years old, will be interested to choose wisely the foods for the family meals, many of which he has to prepare.

Within the Dental Clinic a piece of preventive work has been undertaken by a young woman dentist who, attracted by the educational possibilities in preventive dentistry, gives one morning weekly to a piece of demonstration work. With the cooperation of the Dental Clinic and the Children's Medical Clinic, the one providing a chair, instruments and space, the other referring likely subjects for her demonstration, preferably children of pre-school age, she is forming a group for treatment, education and follow up, with the aim of approximating the development of perfect teeth. In the work of educating the child, and the child's mother in the principles underlying the formation of sound teeth, the Health Educator cooperates by furnishing illustrative material, informational material, and by special instruction.

NOW for a picture of the busiest day in the week for the Health Educator. On Saturday morning the pressure upon her mounts to the zenith. The clinics are thronged with school children. Here is the big opportunity and the Health Educator makes special provision for utilizing the waiting time (anywhere from one to three hours) of nearly a hundred children. The waiting rooms of five clinics—the Children's Medical, the Dental, Skin, Food and Posture Clinics—are ready to be centers for teaching health—proper adjunct to the medical treatment the children have come to get. The health motive for discussion has already been determined, and all discoverable posters and drawings pertinent to it, provide the walls (some of them, alas, quite dingy) with furnishings of color, interest and artistry. The cheery Food Clinic, brightest spot in the Dispensary, is gay with them. Also Health Educator has prepared and assembled, often with the help of a volunteer worker, material required for impressive demonstration of the selected subject. Through some one's generosity and interest a fund is available for the purchase of equipment and working materials.

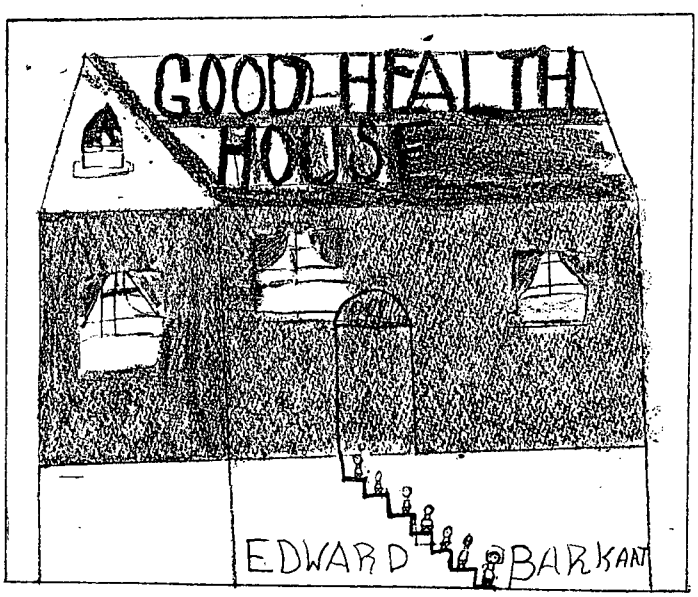
Such is the scene, the plan, the equipment, and the pupil material. Remains the provision made for the actual teaching in so many crowded clinic waiting rooms. From the ranks of the teachers in the public schools of the city, five have been enlisted to devote their Saturday mornings to the Dispensary's health education program, under the supervision of the Health Educator. They come eager to see how well their pedagogy besteads them under such novel and informal and fluctuating conditions. As early as possible, Health Educator sends to each instructor a detailed suggestive outline of the plan for the next Saturday's discussion and demonstration. The outline is merely to guide them, for individual handling of the theme is freely permitted, provided it is in accordance with sound theory. And each Saturday morning the instructors gather early to discuss the plan, to make suggestions for its enrichment, and to acquaint themselves with the illustrative and demonstration material which the Health Educator has assembled. They bring special talents; one is expert in dramatization, another in story-telling, and another is helpful in planning the piece of handwork that closes each period of instruction. Volunteer workers, too, are present, ready to help in handling the groups.

The clinic waiting rooms are filling up. In the Skin Clinic the influx is already at the high tide mark, the children are expectant. Here, by the way, and in the Food and Posture Clinics, are children who will come for many weeks, even months, the only groups that may be considered "regulars." They come even when their treatment is over, to establish their gain and make it permanent.

Into such a waiting group of children from five years upwards, the instructor launches herself as the elders sit by. The thing must be put dramatically, for the audience is constantly shifting and in flux in response to the requirements of clinic procedure. No unpictured talk in uninspired monotone will draw to you those slumped boys reclining far down the line there, the little girls who must be dislodged from under their mothers, the smaller children interested in ventures and explorations, the somewhat supercilious older boys and girls. And when you have got them what distractions you have to encounter! Can you hold the five-year-old and the twelve-year-old with something for each? There's the Doctor calling for No. 1, that boy who very plainly practises few of the health habits. Did he get something from you before he left your group? Something that will root itself in his mind and show positive growth?

THE discussion, give and take, is followed by the story, and this by the piece of handwork for which there are none unwilling. These two children, summoned to the doctors, will finish their work when they come back from consultation—will you lay it aside for them, Instructor, please?

Sometimes there is a health play. The other Saturday it was "The Fresh Air Spirit and his Bag of Dreams," coming after the demonstration and discussion of clean, moving air. The little actors were chosen chiefly from the



DRAWING BY EDWARD BARKANT

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"regulars" in the Skin Clinic. They were charming in their crepe paper costumes, as they presented their little show naïvely in four full clinic waiting rooms.

In the matter of results, for one thing, consider again the Skin Clinic children, largely "regulars." Most of them are Syrians, and at one time their dark complexions could not be seen for dirt. Look at them now. Julia has taken care that younger Josephine, Rosie and Freddie of her family show clean faces and hands. (Her mother shows special interest in health education.) Laura tells Health Educator, "I have taught my mother spinach, I like it." Yumna and Spero, under joint agitation by their school teacher and their instructor in the Dispensary, have been through the dentist's mill. At the end of a stimulating discussion of posture and its relation to health, Health Educator, leaning over the group, asks, "Have you learned something, this morning," and the heartiness of the cheering response does not leave a doubt of genuine feeling. In this clinic, too, milk is served each Saturday, a gift from the milk company.

There is another strategically good position in the Dispensary for Health Education. It is in the small hospital for children that occupies the top floor. Here are little bed patients eager for diversion. They will welcome this health work, and will have more and more of it.

Sometimes a Health Party is given to the group patients of the Dispensary. It requires the children to practice as many health habits as the ingenuity of the program makers can devise out-of-door games and play (while the workers get the luncheon ready), then the assignment to lavatories for washing hands, and finally the presentation to each child, moving in orderly procession to piano accompaniment, of a pretty basket packed with a luncheon that the Food Clinic carefully calculates to contain the necessary material for body-building, growth and energy, and to be attractive withal. With a bottle of milk each basket contains sandwiches of dark bread with lettuce or cheese filling, graham crackers, an orange or apple, and, in place of candy, some pieces of the dried fruits stuffed, the fig ball and raisins. Then there is a little talk to bring these points to the attention of the assembled multitude. The entertainment includes health stories, health plays ("Pirate Percy and the Slovenly Sloop" is delightful for such an occasion), and health movies. At the end may come something unorthodox, such as one of the "Our Gang" series of movies.

ANOTHER means for spreading health knowledge for the benefit of children is the Health Party for Mothers, given once a month. At one meeting under this plan, a member of the Dispensary Staff of Physicians talked to the mothers in a friendly way, in plain and convincing language, on the general subject of keeping children well; the volunteer dentist spoke (*Continued on page* 539)

Heart Handicaps in Chicago Industries

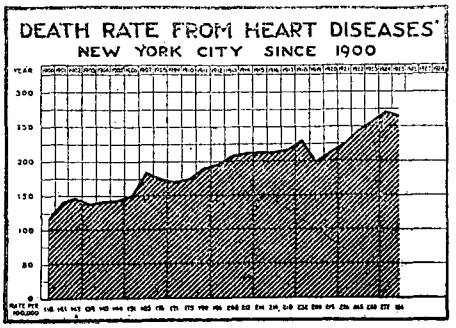
By GERTRUDE HOWE BRITTON and WILMA COHN SACKS, M.D.

DURING the past year the chief objective of the Chicago Heart Association has been to obtain an appraisal of heart problems in Chicago industries. Of necessity the inquiry has been confined to the thirty-seven concerns known to employ medical measures as a matter of routine. The analysis made on the basis of 495,084 employes of railroads, steel industries, manufacturers of electrical apparatus, public utilities, packing houses, general manufacturers, department stores, and mail order houses, showed a much higher incidence of heart disease (nearly 2.5 per cent) among old employes than among applicants for work (1.36). Rejection records, indifferently kept if at all, afford little basis for study. Even within industries which declare in favor of routine physical examinations, the medical records are nowhere sufficiently correlated with loss of time and other costs of physical inefficiency to permit any estimate of the economic importance of these facts.

The case is clearer with respect to problems of management. Employers regard the cardiac worker with extreme disfavor "on the basis of experience." Nevertheless it was with great difficulty that any specific data on the subject could be secured from the records. It is felt that fear has grown out of a policy of evasion. Statistically, the data obtainable were far from being minute or comprehensive but it is apparent that any economic loss on the part of heart disease has been due to time loss rather than under workmen's compensation. Only four or five cases are on record in which the question was raised of heart failure operating as a contributory cause of accident, and in no case was it upheld. The old idea

When The Survey published a special issue on Hearts in November, 1924, heart disease had received little popular recognition as a major problem in public health. During the past two years, however, a cardiac program has become an important activity of many health associations. Wisconsin, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Iowa, Tennessee, California, and Minnesota are among the states in which an active movement is being organized or is actually under way. As a recent statistical study by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company points out, the deathrates from heart disease are highest by far in urban, industrialized centers; the Middle Atlantic states lead, with New York at the head; and New England comes next with far higher rates in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island than in the less urbanized states. The two accompanying articles outline the co-ordinated city campaign against heart disease which has been undertaken by the Heart Committee of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, and the special industrial survey and plan recently completed by the Chicago Tuberculosis Association.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



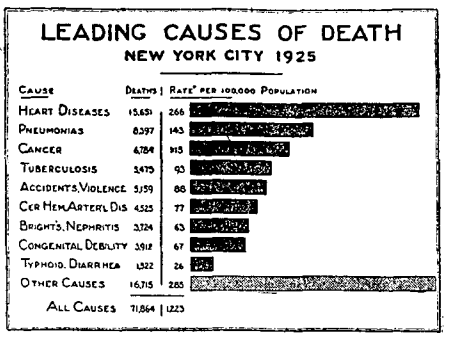
N. Y. Tuberculosis and Health Association

the burden of proof upon the employer and he seems to consider that a policy of exclusion is his only protection.

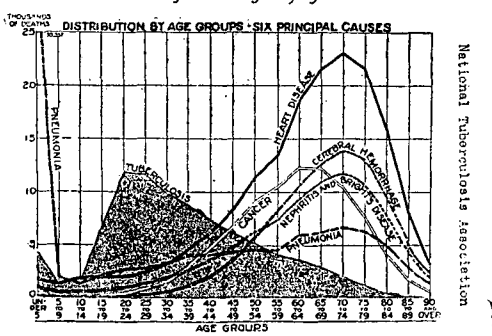
Special jobs or curtailed schedules, fairly common in the interest of old and valued employes, are usually not available to younger men except in skilled jobs hard to fill. The untrained worker finds few light occupations open to him in industry and the new applicant for work finds little disposition to make adjustments in jobs. In the data gathered there is every argument for early vocational training for potential cardiacs. Rheumatism is the most important single cause of disabling heart disorder in ages under 40. Rheumatism has its chief origin among the children of industrial workers between the ages of 5 and 15. It is in the school clinic that mass preventive methods should be applied, and it is here that vocational adjustment should be begun for the potential heart cripple. In one industry syphilis as a cause of heart disease was sufficiently well recognized to justify routine Wassermann tests for engineers and those responsible for the safety of others.

One industry alone among those studied had a nine-year experience under a highly enlightened policy with regard to cardiacs. Precise methods were used in the physical examinations of new and old employes with consistent re-examination of all workers in hazardous occupations and of all persons known to be handicapped. When the heart condition required adjustment of work the employe was kept with his old group on shorter work periods or reduced activity whenever possible. Re-training was not considered advisable. An employe scientifically placed could be removed only with the consent of the physician in charge. Under these conditions all handicapped workers earned an economic wage. They showed less than the average loss of time, and from the standpoint of production they were satisfactory to the management.

Ill-advised placement, then, may be considered the chief cause of dissatisfaction with the cardiac worker. Two separate inquiries were then undertaken by the Chicago Heart Association, the one planned to work out a method of determining the specific abilities and work tolerances of the individual worker and to chart the movements and processes that are known to be particularly fatiguing for the cardiac group; the other to evolve a job index of all available processes and workplaces where certified workers could be employed. An arrangement with the Jewish Social Service Bureau enabled the use of their industrial workshops as a shop laboratory where the prospective heart worker can be tested on a job simulating the actual work conditions he must encounter, or if apprenticeship periods are likely to be especially trying, an induction period during convalescence or re-training can be undertaken and the worker certified by the workshop laboratory on the basis of actual performance.



The chart above was prepared by the Heart Committee of the New York Tuberculosis and Heart Association to show the mortality of heart diseases in New York city during 1925

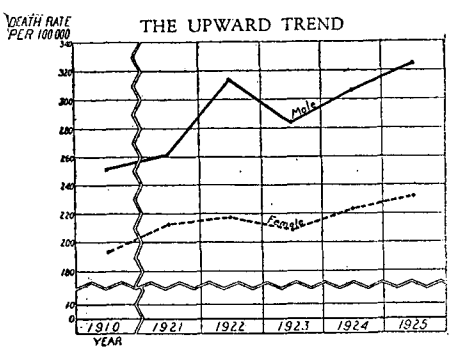


Deaths from Tuberculosis and other principal causes U. S. Registration Area—1923

ment worker financed jointly by the Association and the Jewish Social Service.

Dormant cardiac conditions do light up in times of stress, and it is to be expected that a heavy ratio of cardiac breakdowns should occur in rigorous occupations. In the analysis made of 155 processes declared suitable for cardiac workers in fourteen industries it is noteworthy that relatively heavy work to which the patient is well accustomed may be safer than a so-called light job with irregular demands for sudden outbursts of energy. In placement work there is a serious social problem in the fact that nearly all the suitable jobs call for good eyes, manual dexterity, mechanical or artistic ability, accuracy, or experience. Adult heart defectives, especially adults who have grown up without (*Continued on page* 539)

The principle is approved that any possible arrangement should be made that will prevent segregation of the heart worker or any invidious distinction between him and his normal fellow worker. Suitably initiated, the so-called "nervous" heart patient becomes a new man and many other menacing conditions lie dormant for years. It is recognized throughout that there is a special medical problem in old syphilis with its tendency to acute recurrence. The old syphilitic who survives the younger age groups nearly always becomes a cardiac in the end. A working technic between the Chicago Heart Association and personnel departments within industry is being developed as a result of this survey which shall include the routine of precise diagnosis, careful induction periods on the job, scientific placement, and supervision on the part of a joint place-



Deaths from heart disease have risen from fourth place in 1910 to first place in 1925. In San Francisco the death rate per 100,000 has increased from 226 in 1910 to 289 in 1925. Above is shown the death rates in San Francisco by sex

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Cardiac Program in a Large City

By HARRY L. HOPKINS

THE purpose of the Heart Committee of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association is to coordinate cardiac activities in New York City. Its service is carried out through five major activities: a service to cardiac clinics, a service to schools, a service to institutions, public health education, and research.

A Committee on Cardiac Clinics endeavors to:

Maintain a bureau of information on all matters pertaining to cardiac clinics.

Establish and improve clinic standards of administration, medical and social service care, classification, reports and nomenclature.

Promote the adoption and maintenance of these standards in all the clinics.

Act as a clearing house and coordinating agency between the various clinics, and between the clinics and other organizations for the welfare of heart patients.

Encourage the adoption of uniform records and reports in all the clinics.

Make every effort to increase the efficiency of the medical and social service staffs: by holding regular meetings for the discussion and exchange of ideas; by bringing to their attention improvements in adminstrative, diagnostic and therapeutic technique; by developing a visiting service to all the clinics by the secretary of the Committee and others with technical experience, and encouraging an interchange of visits between clinic chiefs; by offering special courses to beginning workers both on the medical and social service staffs.

Develop further the districting of cardiac clinics.

Aid in the establishment of clinics as districting shows need for them, and pass on the qualifications for recognition of new clinics in the Committee of Cardiac Clinics.

Make studies from time to time of methods of clinic administration and management.

The Committee has the full-time service of a paid and trained executive.

A standing Committee on Schools keeps in touch with the many problems concerning the cardiac school child. Its program includes measures to:

Keep informed of the status in the public schools of the care of children with heart disease.

Collect and maintain a library for reference on matters concerning the heart handicapped of school age.

Advise those requesting information about school children with heart disease, and to assist and advise persons in charge of cardiac children in the public schools.

There is a special Committee on Institutional Care, with appropriate sub-committees, the functions of which are to:

Act as a center for information on all cardiac institutional facilities in the city, including the institutions for bed care, sanatorium care, convalescent care, and fresh air facilities.

Act as a coordinating agency between the various institutions, cardiac clinics and other agencies interested in cardiac patients.

Develop and promote proper standards of care in these institutions.

Increase the institutional facilities for cardiacs in New York City.

THE Heart Committee carries on an active program of health education which includes the wide distribution of educational literature, the production and distribution of posters, exhibits, and the presenting of popular talks on the prevention and care of heart disease. The administrative work involved in this service, however, is carried out by the Department of Health Education of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, rather than by a special committee of the Heart Committee.

The most important need at the present time, is much more definite information in reference to heart disease, and for this reason a very considerable part of the Heart Committee's budget is used for research work, guided by the Committee on Research.

From 1 to 2 per cent of the school population of the country and perhaps a like percentage of the entire population is continuously suffering from some affection of the heart. The number of deaths from heart disease has been mounting continuously for about 25 years. Is this a necessary state of affairs? Can anything be done about it in the present state of knowledge? Among the factors to be considered are the relation to heart disease of infectious diseases, such as rheumatic fever and syphilis, and of the bearing of old age on the incidence of chronic heart disease. It is important to understand whether diseases of the tonsils and of the teeth have a bearing on the incidence of rheumatic fever; whether a familiar relation is involved; what proportion of cardiac cases fit into the group due to communicable diseases, and how many belong to the senescent group.

Does the management and careful conduct of clinics make a difference to the *life expectancy* of individuals who suffer from heart disease? Does proper supervision incident to such treatment increase the *economic effectiveness* of the patients, and does it save hospital days? Finally, are there occupations which such sufferers can pursue satisfactorily, and how may these be chosen?

The Research Committee has made an approach to these crucial questions by means of the statistical analysis of data from charts carefully filled out in several well organized clinics in the city.

WHILE the progress of such studies must be slow, the foundations are being firmly laid. The standard of the clinics with regard to diagnosis and nomenclature, adequate social service assistance, facilities for space and for record keeping have steadily improved. The record forms have been constantly revised so that now they seem to be adequate. It should be more nearly possible, through uniform record-keeping covering the whole duration of the course of the disease, to arrive at the primary object of this group of investigations—to increase knowledge of the natural history of this group of diseases.

The executive work involved in these studies is carried out by a trained research worker with a competent staff.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Home for Cinderella

Bringing Settlement Drama out of the Scullery

By ADELE GUTMAN NATHAN

AFTER years of scullery work, after a period of hard labor as the handmaiden of the more fortunate "activities," after having served as a method of raising money for clubs, as a recreation for tired mothers, a means of expression for inarticulate children, a vehicle for teaching "little human plants" to brush their teeth and eat carrots, Drama, the stepchild and slavey of the settlements, is about to come into its own. Drama in the settlements is about to be placed in the class to which it belongs—that of a serious cultural art.

Last May the National Federation of Settlements took a step in this direction by organizing a Department of Dramatics at the fifteenth national conference in Cleveland. Not a moment too soon either, for the first meeting of the department revealed that the Topsy of the settlements with no mother to guide her, had "just growed" into an adulthood, bizarre, unshapely, disjointed, and was clamoring for instant attention as a very real and big problem.

During the three-day conference and in the answers of sixty-three settlements to a questionnaire concerning their dramatic work, there were revealed three basic needs so common and so elementary that they must be faced before any serious result, comparable say with the work of a music department, can be obtained by a settlement dramatic department. The first of these is a proper understanding by workers and boards of trustees of the function of dramatics as an artistic and cultural aim in itself, worthy of its position as a member of the seven arts. The second is the necessity for directors trained especially to know how to dovetail adequate theatrical production and particular settlement people. The third and least evanescent need is better and more appropriate equipment.

In the enthusiasm of drama's coming of age in the settlements, wild plans are being made and fantastic schemes are being proposed. One of those who replied to the questionnaire wrote that his settlement was about to spend $250,000 on building and equipping a theater. At least twenty adequate settlements theaters could be built and equipped and started out on their careers for that amount!

The settlement theater must not be included in the settlement need for an assembly room, a dance hall, a pageant field or a lecturer's rostrum. The settlement theater must be for one thing only, adequate presentation of plays. It should be accessible at all times as the workshop of the actors and the technical staff.

To know what a settlement theater really needs, I believe we can go to no better place than to its prototype, the little theater. Not the Neighborhood Playhouse in New York, or the Cleveland Playhouse Theatre, or even the present Vagabond Theatre of Baltimore, all of which have graduated into magnificent homes which are "little" theaters only by reason of size and intent, really just miniature big theaters. We must look at the little theaters in a more struggling, experimental state: The Provincetown Players of New York, once a stable, now a little theater seating two hundred; the original Vagabonds of Baltimore, whose first theater seated eighty-seven and was a converted bar-room; the Cellar Players of New York, who seat two hundred in the basement of the Hudson Guild; the Ram's Head Players of Washington, seating one hundred and sixty-five in what was originally the dining room of the Graham Bell House.

All of these theaters had certain features in common. With one exception they are a story-and-a-half high. All had permanent seats, rising at the back of the room. All were small enough to make the scenery inexpensive to construct and easy to handle. Two of them were fortunate enough to have white "horizons" and the back-wall of one was of white plaster and served as a horizon in outdoor scenes. Not one had any permanent lighting equipment other than an abundance of outlets and a central panel board.

These little theaters were successful in doing the kind of thing that the settlements now are trying to do. Why not take our ideas from them and construct our settlement theater by their pattern? They were inexpensive, because they had no money to spend. They were housed in some converted room or lean-to because they could not afford special buildings. They were to be the workshops of inexperienced amateurs and therefore had to be simple and easy to operate. They were for the presentation of one-act or intimate plays which were not suitable for com-

Ladies Prefer Don'ts

After-dinner speakers have been giving hilarious currency to the constitution of a club of young ladies. The constitution was obtained by stealth from the club's watchman, who fell asleep at her post at the entrance of the club headquarters in the back-yard of a home in Oakland, California. The members of the club are all young ladies under eight years of age. Their constitution reads as follows:

"Don't tell anyone about the club.
"Don't argue.
"Bring a written excuse after absences.
"Don't talk without permission.
"Raise hand before talking.
"Don't swear.
"Don't whisper.
"Love one another.
"Sit and behave.
"Come to every meeting."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

mercial production. They were not expecting to make their appeal to large but rather to special audiences. From first to last, their cause was the cause of the settlement group.

But they had one advantage over the settlement theater. They had no benevolent board of trustees who could saddle them with a part interest in a thoroughly inadequate, unsuitable so-called theater. They made theaters for themselves.

In the accompanying sketches the artist has represented two types of settlement theatres which might almost be called the real and the ideal. Figure 1 shows the real, the settlement theater which isn't a theater at all, but an assembly hall in which people are made to give plays. It is like the words in the Jabberwock—portmanteau words which have more than one meaning. As a place from which to make a speech, the apron A is excellent, but it is only in the way for a play. D D are two convenient little doors through which Senator Jones can pass from the auditorium to the stage for his Thanksgiving Day speech, but they are also two inconvenient little peep-holes through which the actors in full costume can look out at the audience on the night of a performance. B B are steps leading from the stage to the dressing rooms. Once in the dressing rooms, the actors must stay there until it is time once more to ascend the steps and burst through the doors B B onto the stage.

But the actors' inconveniences are as nothing when compared with those of the audience. If you get in the middle and far down front, you are a fortunate client. In back, you must stand up or push your folding chair around until by much neck-craning you can see something of the stage. On the sides you are simply out of luck. And the hall is so big that, even if you can see, you are unlikely to hear. This magnificent auditorium, equipped with foot-lights and borders (horrible dictu) and blue velvet curtains, is the gift of Mrs. Blattstein, in memory of her boy who used to recite beautifully at the age of four!

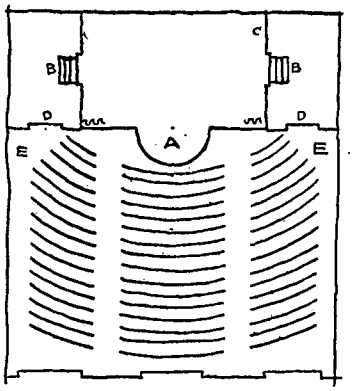


FIGURE NO. 1 SHOWS THE WRONG AUDITORIUM IN PLAN. A SHOWS THE SPEAKER'S ROSTRUM, BB ARE THE STEPS DOWN TO THE OFF STAGE DOORS ROOMS, CC ARE THE LIMITING WALLS. FROM EE YOU CAN'T SEE A THING

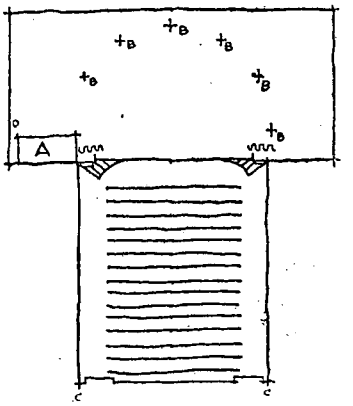


FIGURE NO. 2 SHOWS A WORKABLE THEATRE. THERE IS SUFFICIENT OFF STAGE ROOM, NO LIMITING WALLS, GOOD SIGHT LINES—A REPRESENTS THE SWITCH BOARD AND BBB THE LOCATION OF THE ELECTRIC OUTLETS

Figure 2 shows a small and simple theater in the basement, or the garret, or in two of the club rooms of the settlement. In case of necessity, walls C C may be continued and panel board A set on the side-wall. In both the Cellar Theater of the Hudson Guild and the Provincetown Theater off-stage room is unfortunately limited. But it can be enlarged to adequacy if the proscenium opening is reduced somewhat. In Figure 2 the audience, though limited, is comfortably seated, and if the performance is good, it will give reports to others that will ensure that ideal of all theatrical enterprises, a longer run.

There is no permanent lighting equipment; an olivet or a home-made spot-light well placed will take the place of foots and borders and can be purchased or scrapped at need. The panel-board is simple but flexible. On it the lights may be combined or separated at will and combinations of one, two, three or more lights may be made. As the company increases in affluence and importance, dimmers may be introduced. But above all, the lighting is flexible and accessible and fool-proof.

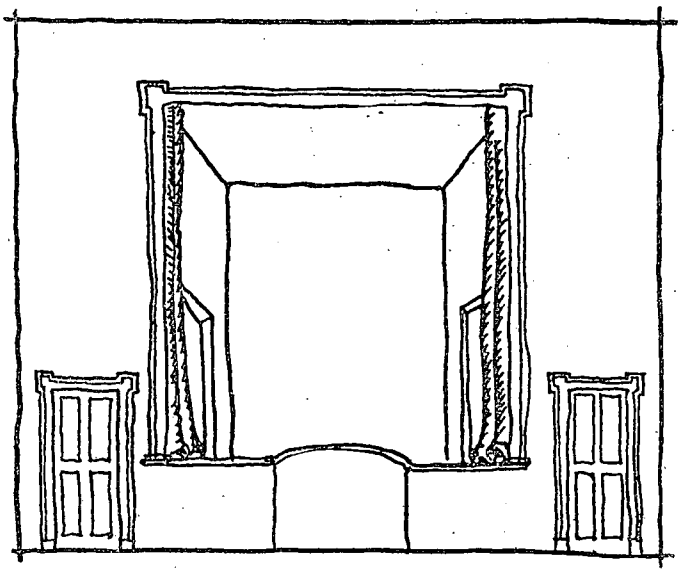


FIGURE NO. 3 IS A FRONT VIEW OF FIGURE NO. 1—THE HIGH STAGE PROSCENIUM-DOORS ON EITHER SIDE, LIMITING WALLS, ETC.

Figure 3 is the front view of Figure 1 and shows the added troubles of a shallow, high, enclosed stage. Small set-pieces and screens, the standbys of the little theater scene designers, are impossible to use here. They necessitate too much "masking in" at the top, which even if practical, destroys any symmetry that the stage originally possesses.

Figure 4 shows a small stage, low, compact, well proportioned and easy to handle.

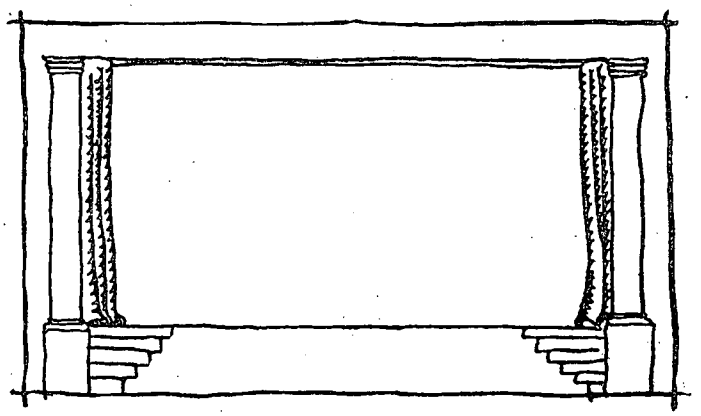


FIGURE NO. 4 IS A FRONT VIEW OF FIGURE NO. 2

In many settlements the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

dramatic groups go outside and rent halls and do all sorts of frantic things to avoid using the really good rooms of the house itself for the theater. And it is almost always because the workers do not know and cannot tell the board that a thousand dollars or so cleverly expended could house a little theater and give a real impetus to better drama.

It is generally conceded that environment has much to do with the development of the human race, that home-training counts overwhelmingly in the character and habits of the child. How than can we expect anything of poor Melpomene in the settlements, battered around from pillar to post, from assembly room to gymnasium, from dance hall to local theater, "dragged up" by a lot of demanding but misunderstanding relatives, all of whom want her to give, give, give and never get? She does not ask for much—a long narrow room, a few lighting outlets, a slanting floor, a simple curtain and, above all, some loving care.

North Carolina's State-Wide Welfare Program for Negroes

By LAWRENCE A. OXLEY

NORTH CAROLINA was the first state to attempt an active state-wide public welfare program for Negroes. Real progress in the social well-being of a people handicapped by bad tradition and environment and by a variety of social maladjustments has rewarded this pioneer effort.

While the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare has endeavored for some years to provide a social program for Negroes, lack of funds prevented any organized development until through the use of part of a grant from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial a Bureau of Work Among Negroes was set up on January 1, 1925. It was the hope of the state board that this bureau might yield results through its demonstration of possible services on which a state-wide program could be based. The Bureau, headed by a Negro, is carried on in close touch with the work of other state bureaus and forms a part of the larger state program. A Negro Advisory Commission has been created by the State Board.

From the beginning the idea has been stressed that welfare work for Negroes, if it were to have constructive and permanent effect, could not be "put over" on them, but that Negroes themselves must understand and share largely in the responsibility for solving their own problems. The program of the Bureau is therefore two-fold: the intelligent study of Negro social problems in North Carolina, and the development of community activities through the stimulation of self-help on the part of Negroes. The traffic in liquor and narcotics, mental defectives, delinquent girls, lack of industrial training for Negro women and girls serving sentences in a hundred county jails—each of these problems touches the community life of the entire state and is a contributing factor toward filling the state institutions and making the whole social structure a "house of trouble." One cannot survey the human family in North Carolina, particularly the Negroes, without seeing the urgent need for remedial social work. But far more important is the crying need, apparent on every hand, for the Negro to be aroused to the point where he becomes, through participating in the solution of his own problems, a contributing factor in the progress of North Carolina.

Since so little had been accomplished in social work for Negroes it was realized that the first steps must be slow and educational in character, and that one of the most important services would be the gathering of facts. When the Bureau was established, three counties employed Negro workers as part or full-time public welfare assistants. Today eighteen counties are organized for Negro welfare work. In nine of them are ten full-time Negro welfare assistants; in three more, Negro social workers are employed on part time. Six of the full-time workers draw all their salary and expenses from county and city appropriations, while six are paid from public funds supplemented with money from private sources. In two counties Negroes pay the full salary of the social workers. These Negro workers are probation officers, family case-workers, public welfare assistants, and community organizers. From January 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926, a total of $20,610 was paid to Negro workers in North Carolina for salaries and expenses—$14,810 of it from public funds, $5,800 contributed by Negroes.

One of the greatest difficulties the Bureau has faced is to secure trained Negro social workers. Of the fourteen now serving with city and county welfare departments, four have had four years of college work, and two of them have taken special courses in social work; six have had two years of college work, and three of these have completed special social work courses; four are graduates of accredited high schools, and two of this group have taken a special course in community organization. Ten are women, four men. The Bureau has held the first public welfare institute for Negro social workers in the State.

A considerable part of the work of the Bureau has been devoted to the study of crime among Negroes. Financial support is lacking to complete the study, but it is hoped that the material already on hand may stimulate sufficient interest so that the necessary funds may be secured. As part of this general investigation, the Bureau is getting the life histories of thirty Negro men who during the last two years have been convicted and sentenced to death. An encouraging indication that the Negro has been responding to the opportunities provided for his general welfare has been discovered in this preliminary crime study. In December, 1915, the population of the state prison at Raleigh showed 32 per cent of whites, 68 per cent of Negroes. At the end of 1920 the ratio was 40 per cent white, 60 per cent Negro. In 1925, after the period of the most intensive effort for Negro education, the proportion was 62 per cent white, 38 per cent Negro. According to their proportion of the total population, the Negroes should have a ratio of about 29 per cent of prison population.

The delinquent Negro girl is perhaps the most difficult social problem confronting North Carolina Negroes. The

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Cleveland

Detroit

Cleveland—Old Style

Changing Styles in Co

POSTERS reflect the changing emphasis in community chest publicity. Once the emphasis was on the deficit in human lives, and the posters showed crippled children. Now it is on the great amount of work done by social agencies and the large funds raised for them by the chest, and the posters show smiling clients. There is a marked improvement also in the quality of the posters, which tend to grow away from commercial forms. In Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati and Philadelphia they are the work, this year, of local artists who have left out the crutches and the sob appeal.

Above are reproductions of four of this season's posters, new style. At the right and left are two of the older variety. The Cleveland poster, winner in a contest of local artists, has been used by the chests of some 50 other cities, a new example of inter-city cooperation.

OF the $60,600,000 raised annually by the 297 community chests now in operation in the United States and Canada, 72 per cent, or $44,000,000, is raised by the 159 chests that regularly hold campaigns in the fall, and $16,000,000 by campaigns from January to May.

Reports so far received by the American Association for Community Organization from 119 community chests show that they have secured in pledges for 1927 welfare work the sum of $41,000,000. While this is 5.9 per cent less than the total asked for, it is $2,000,000 more than a year ago.

Providence, R. I., and Yakima, Wash., are newcomers among chest cities this fall. The first campaign in Providence brought $478,000 on a goal of $427,000. Yakima subscribed its goal of $47,500.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Cincinnati

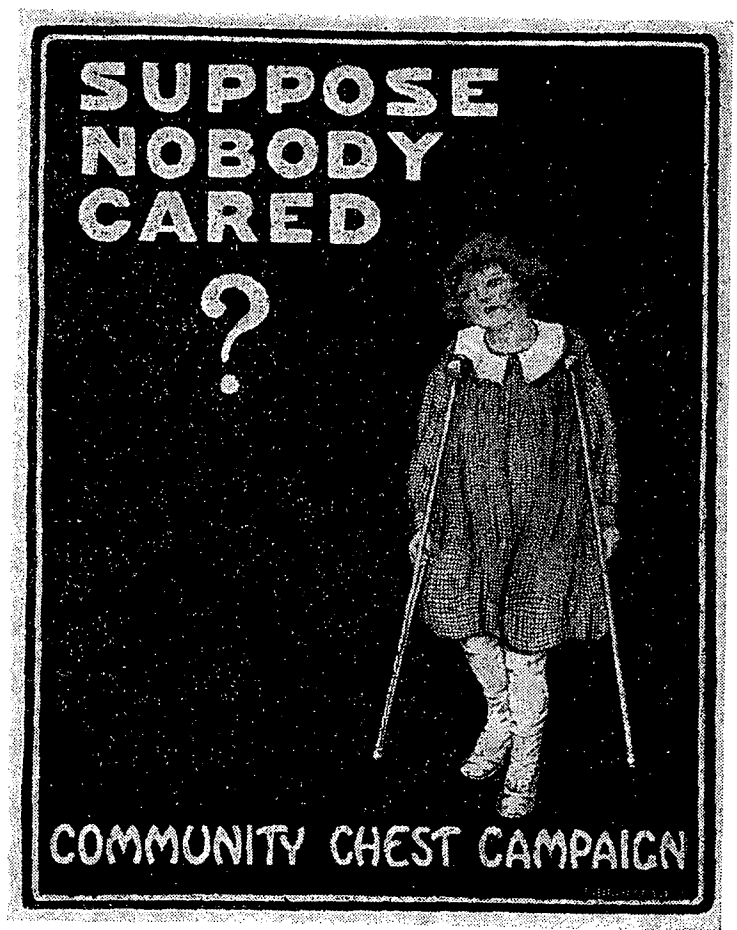
Philadelphia

unity Chest Posters

The $60,600,000 raised by chests represents approximately 40 per cent of the total amount spent on welfare work by voluntary organizations in these 259 cities. About $90,000,000 more is obtained from earnings for service, interest on endowment, tax subsidies, and the like. The total expenditure, not including governmental bodies, is therefore close to $160,000,000.

THE national publicity committee of the American Association for Community Organization is making an inquiry, not only into the changing emphasis in publicity, but into the effectiveness of current publicity methods. To what extent is publicity responsible for the community's attitude toward social work? An "inquiring reporter" has begun interviews with citizens of several mid-western cities to determine what conceptions the public has gained as a result of chest and social agency publicity. This committee will report its findings at the annual meeting of the A. A. C. O. next May in Des Moines. It is also making a cooperative study of the volume and unit-cost of social work in a number of chest cities, to help community chests plan their budgets so as to make the most effective use of the money available in their communities. A number of larger chests maintain their own research departments.

While the public is being given an opportunity to tell what conceptions it has gathered from publicity, the chests, through the A. A. C. O., are checking up on the enthusiasm of campaign workers.



Rochester

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

state, unmindful of the social liability which is presented by the Negro delinquent—the prey of the unprincipled of both races—has neglected its plain duty in this matter, and today in North Carolina cities and rural communities the maladjusted Negro girl is left free to wander from place to place, leaving in her wake a trail of disease and human suffering. Negro women of the state have tried over a period of years to arouse public opinion to the gravity of the problem. Finally, the North Carolina Federation of Colored Women's Clubs bought three hundred acres of farmland at Efland and put up a modern frame building as a home for twenty girls. This has dormitory accommodations, reception hall and assembly room, living quarters for the matron, domestic science and sewing rooms, kitchen, dining room, heating plant, toilet facilities and shower baths. The white women of the state under the leadership of Mrs. T. W. Bickett rallied to the support of this work and have given money and materials. The colored women have invested about $30,000 in the project as a venture of faith, and are now seeking to have the state take over the school and maintain it. A bill to this end was defeated in the 1925 legislature but will be reintroduced in 1927 with the support of the Legislative Council of Women's Clubs. The building has already been furnished, a matron and teacher appointed, and twelve girls have been committed thus far by judges of juvenile courts.

For delinquent Negro boys the Morrison Training School was opened at Hoffman in January, 1925, thanks to an appropriation of $25,000 by the legislature. Seventy-five boys are now there, receiving in addition to their classroom work training in farming, pig and poultry raising, and dairying. The school occupies a 300-acre farm. Negro Elks of the state have pledges $5,000 toward the erection of an additional dormitory.

No account of Negro welfare in North Carolina would be complete without reference to the state program of public education for Negroes. In the five years 1921-1925 the state has spent from public tax funds, in round figures, about $18,000,000 on Negro schools. N. C. Newbold, director of the division of Negro Education in the state Department of Public Instruction, is an outstanding pioneer and authority in the field of Negro education, and to his vision and broad democratic spirit is due in large part the progress already recorded. (For an account of educational advance among the Negroes, and particularly of the part played by the Rosenwald Schools, see The Survey, Sept. 1, 1924.)

Through the gift of $15,000 by Benjamin Duke, a ward for the treatment of crippled Negro children has been opened at the North Carolina Orthopedic Hospital. The Council of State recently authorized an emergency appropriation to maintain this ward until the 1927 legislature convenes. Negro children needing orthopedic treatment are received in all the clinics in the state, and those needing hospitalization are admitted to the ward at Gastonia in order of application. The Negro ward has twenty beds; about thirty children have been received and treated since it was opened in February of this year.

For the two years ending June 30, 1928, the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare has set itself certain goals in Negro welfare:

Passage by the 1927 legislature of bill to take over the North Carolina Industrial Home for Colored Girls as a state project.

The organization of social forces in twenty-five more Negro communities.

Placement of sixteen more trained Negro social workers as welfare assistants, case-workers, probation officers and community organizers.

Securing of an appropriation for the maintenance of the Negro ward at the North Carolina Orthopedic Hospital.

Completion of the study of crime among Negroes.

Securing of an appropriation to maintain the Bureau of Work Among Negroes.

SIX DOLLARS will buy the 600-odd pages in which the full reports of the Missouri Crime Survey are published, and serious students of the operation of public machinery for dealing with social offenders will read the book. But the Missouri Association for Criminal Justice has done well to publish, for free distribution in Missouri, a paper-covered pamphlet of 56 pages in which the findings are boiled down by Raymond Moley and the recommendations of the survey listed. Even in so brief a space the material runs a long gamut; from the verdict of a Missouri coroner that a man "while under the influence of whiskey or white mule just deliberately drowned himself" to the sober and disquieting fact that 46.8 per cent of the people paroled from the Missouri Reformatory fail to make good, as compared with 19.7 per cent of failures in New York and only 10.2 in Pennsylvania. Still further boiling down will be necessary for the widest circulation, and it might have been well to select some of the recommendations, which fill twelve pages here, for special emphasis and immediate concentration of effort.

DEFINING itself as "a cooperative, productive fellowship of students and leaders interested in research as applied to the problem of the Christian use of leisure time," the Educational Research Institute, which held its first annual meeting in Chicago last June, has published its papers and findings in a paper-bound multigraphed book which sells for one dollar at the headquarters of the Institute, 510 Wellington Avenue, Chicago. The accent falls on a long discussion of the church and the modern social dance. The members of the institute voted that in their opinion "the modern social dance should not be included in a church-centered recreation program," and appointed a committee of seven members to report in June, 1927, "a complete suggestive standard recreational program, for a year's activtiy, that will adequately meet the needs of the participants."

WITH its fondness for paradoxes, New York has treated the islands which lie between Manhattan and Long Island like backyards instead of like the beauty-spots they might be. Ward's, Welfare and Randall's Islands, totaling about 500 acres, are used for prisons and hospitals. The Committee on a Regional Plan for New York and Its Environs has recently called the attention of Mayor Walker's City Planning and Survey Committee to the unique part which these islands might play in the recreation of New York if they were used in whole or part for park purposes. They have to an unparalleled degree the "two great luxuries for all who live in and about New York," quiet and space. The New York Association of Grand Jurors has repeatedly urged the removal, for their own good, of the prisoners now housed on the islands, and the development of more remote islands at the entrance to Long Island Sound as correctional centers, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is now considering part of this program. The Regional Plan, without committing itself to a definite recommendation, draws a picture of island playgrounds for adolescents and young New Yorkers which is hard to resist.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Most Important Day in My Life

MRS. CHOLODENKO who, eight months ago, could not read or write in any language, has won a prize for an essay written in clear and vivid English. Mrs. Luftig, illiterate in her own language, has had four years of study in the New World enabling her to set down her pride in her American son. Mrs. Aptaiker, who came from Russia fourteen years ago is at last able to write out for her children, in their own language, some of her memories of her people and her old home.

These and thousands of foreign-born Jewish women like them are able to read and write the language which is their children's native tongue because of the adult education program of the National Council of Jewish Women. Today, 234 sections of the Council are responsible for 426 classes in English and citizenship throughout the United States, including 76 day classes for mothers in New York city with an enrollment of 1,500 Jewish women and 110 day classes for mothers in Brooklyn with an enrollment of about 2,500.

For the last four years a prize essay contest has been a feature of the work of the Department of Immigrant Aid, organized to stimulate the adult education programs of the local sections, through its chairman, Florina Lasker, and its secretary, Cecilia Razovsky. This year the subject, The Most Important Day In My Life, brought poignant proof of what these classes have meant in the lives of the women attending them.

Mrs. Bessie Cholodenko of Newark, N. J., who is 42 years old, the mother of three children, has been in this country four years. She attended class for eight months, and had had no previous education. This is her essay:

WHAT could be more important for a mother than to write to her children when they are away from home, when they need a mother's advice. Most, when a mother longs to read her children's letters herself, when she can remember each word and enjoy its contents without asking another to read it. This severe test came to me when my boy enlisted and oh! the sorrow of not being able to read or write. Upon inquiry, a few months later I entered an Americanization Class conducted at first by the Council of Jewish Women, and later by the Newark Board of Education. At first I thought that for a woman of forty it would be difficult for me to learn. But under the patient guidance of my teacher under trying difficulties (as I have three children) I succeeded, after eight months of school in writing a letter to my boy and the most important day of my life was when my boy praised me for writing him a letter and receiving such enjoyment from its contents because it was from his own mother.

Illiterate in her own language, Mrs. Rose Luftig, New York city, has attended the Council classes for four years. This is her essay:

MY son's thirteenth birthday was the most important day of my life. On that day he was confirmed. It was on a Saturday morning that all our friends and relatives went with us to the synagogue; there we had the usual confirmation services. And then my son delivered a very interesting speech. First thanking his parents for all the care they gave him and then to all the friends and relatives for being present on this day when he starts his manhood. While he was speaking, I looked around and saw my father and mother and I realized that it was the first happy party in my life, that I had my parents present, because I married here when they were in Europe. So it brought tears of joy to my eyes. Also while my boy was talking and everybody was listening I could not help remembering what a sick baby he was and how often the doctors gave up hopes of his living and it seemed to me that I heard the doctor saying this is the last medicine I have to give him and when I looked at him standing in front of this big crowd of people on a platform, and talking in a loud clear voice, looking like the finest and healthiest boy in the world I cried for joy and pride. That day stands out in my memory as the happiest and most important day of my life.

From a Block Print by Ruth M. Hallock

IMMIGRANTS LANDING

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Mrs. Anna Aptaiker, New York city, who is now 32 years of age, came to the United States 14 years ago from Russia, and has attended Council classes for several years. This is her essay:

THE most important day in my life was the day when I left my native country for America.

I was twelve years old when I started to work. I had to work twelve hours a day whether it was hot or cold. The master used his power and got the best out of everybody. Thank God! our civilization had passed those terrible times. I, as a young girl, didn't like the idea of slaving away my life. After talking and planning for a long time ahead we decided that I shall go to America, in order to get a better education, and at the same time to support myself.

I left my native country on the 28th day of September, 1912. It was a very bright day. My heart was beating fast because I knew that within a few hours I'll have to leave the place of my childhood days. Thus I'll have to begin a new life in a country where I am strange and helpless. I looked at my father as he walked restlessly back and forth in the room. He suddenly stopped when he came in front of me. He looked at me as if he wanted to express something. But somehow he hesitated, turned away from me, and resumed his pacing. All my friends came to say good-bye to me. It was the last hour. I looked around, my eyes glancing at the big table where I used to eat with my parents, and I thought to myself, of whether will I ever eat with them again. The chair that I called mine, the walls, and everything seemed as if they would say good-bye to me. Suddenly I heard father say that it was late and time to depart. It seemed to me that it was the end of everything. I dressed myself quickly and left. My brother who was then only ten years old ran after me and said while crying, "Good-bye, my dear sister, I shall never forget you." I felt as though my heart would stop beating for a while. My brother! will I ever see him again?

On the depot my relatives and friends were constantly near me. My father held my hand most of the time. But soon I saw the train coming. It looked to me like an iron horse with two big eyes. It stopped, it was the last minute. Oh, what a cry! It is impossible to describe my father. He wouldn't let me go. "My daughter!" he cried, "do not forget us, write us often, and when possible send for one of us in order that you shouldn't be alone; good-bye." As I boarded the train I felt cold just as though my blood stopped running in my veins. When the conductor blew the whistle I thought that the train was also crying. The train pulled out quickly and left behind my beloved, my dearest and best I ever had in my life.

Fourteen years passed and ever since I haven't forgotten the last minute of my departure for America. Due to the quota law, I haven't been able to see my folks ever since I left. However, my only aim in life is to see them once more.

Making Men Over

By H. D. HICKER

A YOUNG boy in Los Angeles, just out of grammar school, with braces on both legs as the result of an early attack of infantile paralysis, found the doors of industry closed to him at every turn. Eventually he was referred to the Rehabilitation Division of the State Board of Education; here he was advised that he would probably make a capable telegraph operator. He was placed in a technical school to learn that trade. Today, although he still wears his braces, he *is* a telegrapher, employed in a branch office of the Postal, and happily earning his own livelihood.

A ship-rigger, 28 years old, about three years ago broke his back while working on a ship in dry-dock. We found him in the hospital, with no hope of undertaking any hard work such as he had been accustomed to do. We aided him in planning his future, and upon discharge from the hospital placed him in a commercial school where he could most quickly capitalize the good education he was fortunate enough to have. His first job after graduation paid $125 a month but within a year he had earned two increases. He is now in a growing business of his own.

An older man, nearly 50 in fact, with only the meagerest education, had worked as a longshoreman for years. An accident resulted in the loss of his right leg above the knee. When discovered by the Rehabilitation Division he was almost in despair; all he could see for the future was dependency for his children and himself. Advice and encouragement changed his viewpoint. Shoe-repairing was suggested as a suitable trade and he was placed in a shop to learn the trade. Today he has a shop of his own, is prospering, and his children are not "eating the bread of charity."

The common features of these examples of the work of the Rehabilitation Division are: a permanent physical disability, incurred in industry or from other causes in private, civilian life; a program of training, or vocational re-education including advice as to a suitable occupation, and restoration to industry.

Industry and education are becoming more and more closely linked. Industry has seen the need of such preparation as educational institutions can give, and education has at last awakened to the needs of industry and has renewed the effort to provide the world with efficient workers.

As a special type of vocational training, what can be more logical than the re-education of those whose occupational activity

The problem of the industrially handicapped, as solved through the Lord Roberts Workshops in England, begun as a far-visioned philanthropy and carried on in that spirit, was discussed in The Survey of December 15, 1926, page 377. Here a district supervisor of the Rehabilitation Division of the State Board of Education tells how injured civilians are trained and restored to industry in California, as part of that state's public school program.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

has been interrupted or destroyed by reason of accident or disease? Vocational Rehabilitation is not a charity. This point is emphasized to correct an impression which some people seem to have on that point. As it is organized in California it is simply an extension of the public school system of the state to provide vocational training for persons who have a physical handicap. It is a special type of vocational education.

The obvious economic advantage of turning potential liabilities into assets as producers, led Congress, in June, 1920, to enact the first Industrial Rehabilitation Bill appropriating $1,000,000 annually for three years to be divided among the various states which would institute a program of vocational rehabilitation and match with state funds the amount of the Federal allotment. This was renewed in 1924 for a six-year period. The allotment for California was $32,552.12, and in June, 1921, the California Legislature passed an act accepting the provisions and benefits of the Federal act and appropriating $35,000 annually for a three-year period. This period ended June 30, 1925, and during the ensuing fiscal year the work of the Rehabilitation Division was kept alive by special funds but with its work considerably restricted until early in 1925 when the administration and the new legislature authorized first an emergency appropriation reinstating the work in full and later provided for a regular yearly appropriation of $35,000 a year, matching the renewed Federal allotment.

It will be news to many people that the service of vocational rehabilitation has been extended beyond the work carried on by the Federal government for disabled ex-service men. Although instituted primarily for those injured in industry, it applies also to those disabilities due to disease, congenital defects, or any other cause. Casualties in the American army during the nineteen months of the war totaled 276,000; in industry each twelve months 3,000,000 acccidents are officially reported, to say nothing of unreported accidents other than industrial estimated at three times that number. Last year in the United States automobiles alone contributed a total of 450,000 potential rehabilitation cases, or nearly double our war disability record. In California, the last published report of the Industrial Accident Commission (1924-1925) disclosed a total of 89,069 industrial accidents, of which 1,205 were rated as permanent. Add to this three times as many injuries other than industrial, and we have nearly 5,000 permanently injured annually as the result of accidents alone.

It has been amply demonstrated that if trained, the cripple can do many types of work quite as well as normal workers. In practically every plant of any size there are positions of usefulness which he may fill satisfactorily if trained, and it is now possible, through the Rehabilitation Division of the State Board of Education, for this training to be secured without cost to the disabled person. Few injuries are so serious that the resultant handicap may not be at least partially overcome.

Any resident of California over the age of 16 (the working age) who has a vocational handicap, is eligible for this service, provided training is feasible and the person concerned may reasonably be expected to engage in a remunerative occupation after completing a vocational rehabilitation course. This applies to women as well as to men. For instance, a young woman employed in a Hollywood laundry caught her hand in a mangle and lost most of it. She was sent to a commercial college by this division, and now is in the laundry office, on a better job and with a brighter future than before her injury. A deaf girl is now successfully employed in the county offices as a result of the training in comptometer operation provided her by the state.

No two cases are alike, and a plan is worked out for each case. Although a training program is indicated in most instances, other types of service are furnished, such as vocational counseling, securing through other agencies medical or surgical aid, providing or securing through other agencies proper prosthesis or artificial appliance, adjusting misunderstanding between employer and employe. Training may be given in a school, public or private; in a plant, factory or shop; by correspondence, or through tutorial instruction.

The occupations taught range from such trades as shoe-repairing and barbering to the professions, including dentistry and law. Two of our students aspire to be missionaries; an undertaker has recently been added to our list; a former electrician with a spinal injury is now a beauty parlor expert on a salary of $40 a week; in all, well over a hundred different occupations are represented among

Useful Pamphlets

CALIFORNIA SCHOOL TRUSTEES HANDBOOK, INCLUDING A CALIFORNIA PUBLIC SCHOOL CATECHISM, *by A. R. Heron. California Teachers' Association, 930 Phelan Building, San Francisco.*

In small compass and in simple question and answer form the details of the California school system and of the part of school trustees in it are set forth. Such a handbook should be available for trustees and boards of education in every state and widely read by the general public.

GROUP STUDY FOR PARENTS. *Children, The Magazine for Parents, 353 Fourth Avenue, New York. Price 10 cents a copy.*

"Practical suggestions for Parent-Teacher Associations, women's clubs and other organizations interested in child study on best methods of organization, interesting programs for meetings, recommended books on child study."

THE KINDERGARTEN IN CERTAIN CITY SCHOOL SURVEYS, *by Mary G. Waite. Department of the Interior Bulletin, 1926, No. 13. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Price 10 cents a copy.*

A summary of the findings on housing, equipment, supplies, organization, curriculum, teachers, and place in the school system of the public kindergarten from surveys of the public schools of 24 cities.

THE PROMOTION AND MAINTENANCE OF WORKERS' EDUCATION, *edited by A Committee of Local No. 189, American Federation of Teachers. Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, N. Y.*

A report of the stimulating conference on workers' education at Brookwood last spring. The section on The Remaking of the Teacher, with Sylvia Kopald's address on the subject is of special interest.

THE SHORT BALLOT PROPOSAL IN VIRGINIA, *compiled by Mary Elizabeth Pidgeon and Elizabeth Jeffries Heinrich. University of Virginia Record, Extension Series, Vol. XI, No. 5. University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. Price, 25 cents*

First aid to the high school and college debater.

MERRILL-PALMER SCHOOL OF HOMEMAKING. SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT. *71 Ferry Ave., East, Detroit, Michigan.*

A highly readable report, largely given over to description and discussion of one of the most successful nursery schools in this country.

VOYAGES IN UNDERSTANDING. *Council of Christian Associations, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York.*

A handbook on "world fellowship" planned with the needs of student discussion groups on the subject in mind.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

our trainees. The extent of accomplishment to date is indicated in the figures from our latest reports:

Number of cases investigated	5,568
Number found eligible for service	2,343
Number initiated into training	1,508
Number rehabilitated	717

NUMBER COMPRISING PRESENT LIVE LOAD EMBRACING THE FOLLOWING CLASSIFICATIONS:

Eligible (pending)	135
In process of rehabilitation but not in training	103
In training	398
Being followed up after employment	59

STATUS OF REHABILITANTS:

Average age	36.7 years
Av. percentage of physical disability	34.5%
Average wage when contacted	8.24 per week
Average wage following training	27.62 per week
Average cost per rehabilitant	$274.40
Average length of training course	12 months

When a disabled person's earning capacity, which is the measure of his productiveness, can be increased 335 per cent in a year's time at a cost of less than $300, certainly this is one of the best investments the state could possibly make. The principle of rehabilitation is economically sound.

Lest the impression go forth from this presentation that the work of the Rehabilitation Division is all clear sailing, attention is called to some of the limitations which restrict the scope of the work. Our appropriation is small. The limit to the number of trainees we are able to care for has already been reached and we still have a large number of potential cases which should be brought to light and helped. Likewise, our staff is small; eight persons, including the clerical force, for the entire state find it exceedingly difficult to take care of our live load of 695 persons, scattered as they are in every quarter of the state.

Financial limitations may be remedied, and we trust in future they will be. But many of the disabled who come to us lack will power and persistence to pursue a course to completion. Others seem to be perfectly willing to live by charity. Others are mentally incapable of profiting by training. In any community and under any circumstances there will be found a certain proportion of persons who are unable to adjust themselves to their environment, and it must not be supposed that because such persons have a physical handicap they are for that reason more amenable to rehabilitation.

The fact that no maintenance allowance is available prevents many from taking advantage of the service. Those who have been injured in industry usually are the recipients of workmen's compensation sufficient for their maintenance while in training. Sometimes relatives lend a hand. Others work at any kind of a job, however unsuitable, during the day and take their training in the evening schools. Where there is the will there is usually a way, but nevertheless, it is hoped that some day a fund will be provided to assist those who have no means of maintenance while they are making the effort to rehabilitate themselves.

It is seldom feasible to train persons who are totally disabled. There are numerous exceptions to this, as in the case of the blind. Also, we have in training at this time one boy who lost both arms at the shoulder and is, therefore, absolutely incapacitated so far as ordinary work is concerned. But we discovered that he had an excellent voice, which we are now having trained with the prospect that in the near future he will be at least partially self-supporting.

Industrial vocational rehabilitation has demonstrated itself to be a practical means of restoring to industry vocationally handicapped persons through a program of re-education and allied service, but the field has been only partly covered. We have not reached but are making good progress toward our goal: "A suitable job for every physically handicapped person and every handicapped person made capable of holding a job."

Library Loafers

By A LIBRARIAN

THE eugenic research worker came into the library where I work the other day and stopped a moment at my desk. He was busy tracing a widely branching line of a particular family known for its many successful and even famous members.

Coincidence brought in, while he was talking, one of our daily, familiar, library patrons—all libraries have them, those who come regularly, stay long, read spasmodically, complain frequently and accomplish little.

"Here's Miss K—, one of your S— family," I interrupted him.

He was immediately interested. Yes, he had heard of her, was quick to see the family resemblances to the more prosperous members of the clan.

"She comes here constantly," said I, "and she is often very cross and irritable. But we know how to handle her now—and others like her."

"She is," said the doctor, "from what I happen to know, a mild case of paranoia."

"Is that what they all are," I asked, "these people who really form quite a class of library users or, more exactly speaking, library loafers? They read, but mostly newspapers and popular magazines, they dream and dream, they go out of the library in the morning only to return in the afternoon, and in the afternoon only to return in the evening. They are not always prepossessing or amiable or tidy or even as clean as one would like, and they are the ones who object most strenuously to open windows. It is they who are most impatient if the morning mail is not opened and distributed on the dot. In fact, they resent bitterly any change in routine or any delay in service far more than the busy person who dashes in with an urgent demand for some much needed book or paper. My young assistants are sometimes nervous about them. They do stare, you know, and frequently talk to themselves and sometimes they are quite rude."

"Their illusions are so vague and ill-organized that they will not become a menace," the doctor assured me. "Here they find quiet, restfulness, a place where they can escape from crowded, unsympathetic homes and be alone; or perhaps a place where they have a sense of companionship and an escape from loneliness. In these peaceful, large rooms they are free from the irritations they cannot cope with. How amusingly your Miss K— reminds me of the club leader here in this city, Mrs. R—, who must be, let's see, about her second cousin. Really, except for her air of timidity or—is it suspicion?—Miss K— is much the finer looking of the two. Mrs. R—is in Who's Who in America, you know."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"The acid test, doctor?" said I.

"Well, in a way, yes, since we can't go around applying mental tests to the world at large. It is generally admitted by folks in my kind of work that the persons whose names are in Who's Who do constitute a superior class of intelligence; they have accomplished things, you see. Take this S— family, for instance, that I'm working on. So far, I've been able to trace over twenty descendents of the original Simon S— who have been listed in Who's Who during their life times, quite a good percentage compared with— etc., etc. . . ."

The good doctor was off on his favorite hobby but I was left at my post with our motley assortment of library inefficients. I was thinking in a new way of the various ones we librarians were familiar with—the dreamers, idlers, loafers, mostly poorly or carelessly dressed, chilly, suspicious, irritable, varying from positive moroseness to over talkativeness, all of them soon tacitly recognized and accepted as "different."

THE world at large is beginning to learn a little about this great class who live so close to us but are not of us. Is perhaps the day coming when a new function of the public libraries will be recognized and openly developed and encouraged—that of providing oases of peace and quiet for those with troubled nerves, a harmless occupation for the unoccupiable, perhaps an open door back to normal mental health for those whose equilibrium has been only slightly disturbed? This function would do for adults the same service as the special classes for retarded children and would be another phase of the library's part in the adult education movement.

From now on, I said to myself, I shall be most considerate of Miss K—'s high strung nerves. I shall say good morning or good afternoon or good evening as many times a day to Mr. B— as he wants and cheerfully, too. I shall take pains to chat a few minutes each day with her whom we know only by our own name for her, "the veiled lady." I wonder if all day long she ever speaks to a living creature but me. I shall be a little more sympathetic with the inventor, always so hopeful of success which he never attains. And even for the more ordinary loafers, those that may be drink victims or drug addicts, I shall try to hurry the newspapers and magazines onto the racks.

AND now I found myself confronted by a surly person who, from his general hang dog, bull dog air and his habit of sleeping soundly during day time hours, we had christened "the burglar." He was glaring at the New York newspapers in my hands which I had just started to take over to the newspaper rack when the doctor came in, and which I now hastily surrendered to him with as friendly a smile as I could muster on short notice and a word of hasty apology to both of which he responded with a sort of a growl indicative of his extreme displeasure at having been kept waiting.

I saw there were going to be difficulties in the way of carrying out to the full my new policy of patience, forebearance and understanding and the sudden sight and sound of one of my assistants abruptly and with a rather unnecessary amount of clatter swinging open a window just beyond a reading table greatly favored by our loafing element did not allay my apprehensions as to success. To some muttered complaints from an elderly woman sitting there, I heard her reply tartly that if she was too cold she would have to move, that there must be some fresh air in this library once in a while.

I saw that I could not stop with being as an individual more sympathetic with these difficult patrons. If our library was to do for them what the special classes do for children of slow or warped mental development, then the flightiest page, the youngest junior must understand the problem as part of the library's job in trying to carry the process of education beyond school years, and to help even these vague minds realize and fulfill their possibilities.

THE twenty-fifth annual report of Nicholas Murray Butler as president of Columbia University contains not merely the imposing list of achievements and the plea for an increased endowment of $48,400,000 which has been so widely discussed in the press. Under the unpromising heading, University Extension, on page 44, is this discussion of the place of university education in a real scheme of education, taking indivdual needs into account, which all college authorities and faculties, ambitious parents and students might well ponder: "School and college are but one set of educational agencies and after the general foundations have been laid, up to the age of adolescence, the school and college become a specialized agency adapted to particular talents, ambitions and types of mind. It is almost as important to keep certain young men and young women from going to college as to induce others to do so. Work, systematic, intelligent, productive work, is an educational agency of unequalled effectiveness. If this work be begun, as in so many cases it should be, at the age of adolescence, it must not be permitted to become mere dull, unreflective routine. If so, the individual will soon be merely a part of the machine, which his brain or his hand operates. He is to be kept alive, awake and intelligent not only by gaining a new understanding of the principles, the methods and the purposes of the task which occupies him, but by being kept in touch with ideas, with standards of thought, feeling and appreciation, and with books, both new and old. . . . If leisure be the term applied to the hours not given to work then the problem is the teaching of the best use of leisure. When this is effectively done, the argumnt for a shorter working week will be unanswerable, since the effect of these influences upon the life and effort of the individual will be greatly to increase both his capacity for production and his desire to produce. University extension and adult education generally are therefore movements which reach to the very foundations of the social and economic order and make for their steady and far-reaching improvement."

IN ANNOUNCING a number of fellowships available for 1927-28 worth from $800 to $1,500, several of them for post-doctorate research, the American Association of University Women sets forth this far-reaching plan: "The next decade of our Association's endeavor should establish a fellowship in every state, so that Cecil Rhodes' vision of a world made perfect by educational relations between the three great powers, England, Germany and the United States, may be extended to include women and other countries also, so that in the United States we might make it possible for women to have the advantages which Rhodes firmly believed resulted from the intercourse of educated persons throughout the world."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

INDUSTRY

Help Wanted

By JESSIE L. WELCH

MOST persons needing household help want someone who possesses business ability enough to care for the ordering, compute grocery bills, and maintain her dignity at front and back door; they would like her to have the same discretion in respect to the confidential matter which comes to her ears as does the private secretary in her husband's down-town office; they yearn for the girl who is loyal, who can plan a day's program and carry it out, who is skillful in cooking or cleaning or caring for children or all three.

A young woman with all these qualities in a business office would not be expected or permitted to work fourteen, twelve or even ten hours a day. A girl in a factory is protected in practically all states with respect to the length of her lunch period, toilet facilities, fire hazards, hours of labor and compensation in case of injury. A domestic worker shares in none of these provisions; in fact, her occupation is specifically excepted in most of them.

During the decade 1910-20 when the number of American women gainfully employed was increased by 473,739, according to census figures, the number of women gainfully employed in domestic service decreased by 344,297. During that decade, domestic service and agriculture are the only two occupational groups that do not show a substantial increase in the number of women workers [see The Survey, Woman's Place Number, Dec. 1, 1926]. While restricted immigration, war and post-war conditions are undoubtedly factors in this situation, students of the problems of women workers are beginning to see that the hours and working conditions of domestic wage-earners have much to do with the gravity of the "help question."

It is true that the needs of a family are twenty-four-hour-a-day needs, that eight-hour shifts to cover the whole twenty-four hours would be costly and trying, if not impossible; that many girls are not trained to fit into an efficient limited-in-hours regime; that their chief claim to the receipt of a wage is the fact that they can relieve the homekeeper of drudging duties, keep an eye on children, answer the doorbell and the telephone.

But it is also true that girls looking for work are not attracted to housework in its present unstandardized state. Any girl trained or untrained who will take housework may have a job. In Cleveland, the Domestic Service Division of the State-City Employment Service always has on hand from 325 to 450 applications for homeworkers, with a totally inadequate number of applicants for work from which to supply them.

In the summer of 1925, a group of domestic workers in the Cleveland Y.W.C.A. began, with the help of other domestic workers in adjoining states, a study of their occupation, pooling their experience as to its advantages and disadvantages; its customs as to hours and conditions; the protective laws for women which do or do not apply to domestics. This came about because they were members of the Industrial Department in which girls unite to study, interpret, and help to solve their own problems.

Because of outstanding character and devotion to this cause, Miss I., of Detroit, of wide influence in the workers' group, is now striving to bring about consideration of joint problems in joint meetings between employers and employes, because, she says, "This is not a one-sided task. Domestic workers must want better conditions and greater respect themselves, but they must make their position clear to employers. By our working together an impression can be made on the community."

Miss I. sees the relation of her job to that of the office and factory worker:

"Isn't your superintendent or manager often affected by the breakfast which preceded his day? Will he not react more pleasantly to you, office girls, or factory workers, if he starts out from an orderly house with a *good* breakfast inside him? Isn't he sometimes cross because the coffee was muddy, or the muffins underdone? Is there not a ratio between your employer's home comfort and your working conditions?"

And to the social organizations:

"For do we not by our service release from home duties the women who sit on your committees, who manage your lecture programs, who work for the election of the best man?"

Discussions among the workers show three reasons for entering this vocation:

Group No. 1. Takes it as a makeshift. Worker unfitted for other occupation, but does not consider her job important or dignified. Group complains but is not intelligently interested.

Group No. 2. Compares it with other possible work. Finds that its advantages outrank its disadvantages—can save money; reports food and living quarters generally good; likes personal interest of employer; appraises work as quiet, healthful, varied. These are well-satisfied, sometimes mercenary, unhopeful of any improvement in their status.

Group No. 3. Cognizant of its advantages; proud of its home-making function; protests against "lack of respect on the part of employers and society generally."

Said one, "I often notice the face of a new acquaintance fall when I say that I am a domestic worker." And another, "In times past not all Y.W.C.A. secretaries were glad to help the clubs of domestic workers. They called us the 'K.M.'s' and considered us something of a cross."

The girls who made the study referred to, realize that some of this stigma will be removed when they themselves regard their work as a vocation to be chosen and trained

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

for as other vocations are chosen and trained for, but they realize, too, that everyone else will have to help.

High on the list of reasons why housework is not an acceptable job for girls who are walking the streets in search of work is that other evidence of its unstandardization already referred to—its long hours. Fairly well recognized in business and industry is the eight-hour day, but barely to mention an eight-hour day to most housewives is to precipitate an argument or to make an enemy for life. In an effort to study the possibilities of an organized day in the home the initiators of this study, fully realizing its pitfalls, and understanding perfectly that hours must vary according to the needs of the household, drew up a model schedule for a general houseworker in a family of four:

7:15 Duty begins
7:45 Girl's breakfast
8:00 Breakfast served
9:00 Dishes done
9:00-10:00 Dusting—alternating floors on alternating days
10:00-11:00 Upstairs work
(9:00-12:00) Tuesday wash if there is an electric washer or iron. Flat work sent out. (Lady doing other work.)
11:00-12:00 Prepare and serve lunch
12:30 Girl's lunch
1:00- 2:00 Dishes, kitchen work, dessert for dinner.
2:00- 4:00 Off (Occasionally 1:00-5:00)
4:00- 7:00 Prepare and serve dinner (Sometimes one hour of this can be saved for other work.)
7:00 Girl's dinner
8:00 Dishes done, girl off.
Extra help for Spring cleaning.
Time off—Three nights a week (?) counting Thursday and Sunday.
Thursday afternoon (off at 2)
Sunday afternoon (off at 3)
(Varied in case of special emergencies)
Night duty—Four nights a week.
Total hours for the week, 60¾; average day, 9¾ hrs.
The girl to clean silver, windows, extra closets, cupboards, by lessening time put upon daily dusting or evening meal.

Employers have co-operated with employes in its use, and while the test is not wide-spread enough to have weight, many have agreed that it is a step toward dealing with the matter of time. This schedule shows the girls, far from being radical, to be fully as conservative as their employers. Having been on the inside so long they sense all too well the difficulties against which their employers contend, and the objections which will be raised against innovations. Even the idea of incorporating a definite meal time for the girl was considered unnecessary by some of those who regarded "'snatching a bite" an inevitable heritage of the occupation. They have included a provision for doing the laundry although the employment bureaus say that no girl doing general work has to take a place where washing is required. And their proposal to remain on call four nights a week could scarcely be called revolutionary.

That such moderate demands as these represent improvement for numbers of girls shows why the ancient custom of "living in" is unpopular to the point of extinction. Could they go home at night and compass the day's duties in eight hours many more girls would prefer the work to factory work. The general houseworker who must needs continue her "duty" on into the evening appears to be the greatest sufferer from the system, and her tribe is on the decrease.

Excessive dependence, indefiniteness, loneliness and lack of opportunity for "being a person" might all be done away if the girl went home at night.

Recognizing the fact that much maladjustment on the part of both employer and employe is caused by the lack of training and standards of her own on the part of the houseworker, the summer conferences of 1925 and 1926 both requested the Y. W. C. A. to provide training schools in which beginners may be schooled in the use of equipment and all the routine of housekeeping, while those past that stage may have their appreciation enlarged, and through getting more out of the job as a means of self-expression, be able to put more into it. The economics of the household, interior decoration, English, and arithmetic, were subjects suggested for this latter group in one Association.

Detroit Y.W.C.A. with its plan of worker and employer together searching out problems and solutions, is ready to offer such a course this fall.

It is one thing, however, for a group of pioneering spirits to plan a course like this, and quite another to secure a class large enough to begin it. Girls who are not doing housework do not want to train for such an unpopular occupation. To most of those who have taken jobs without being trained, the golden opportunity to sit in class for two or three precious hours out of the week's one free afternoon and evening does not strongly appeal.

Fairy Tales For Workers' Children by Herminia Zur Mühlen Translated by Ida Dailes, Daily Worker Pub. Co., Chicago

DOMESTIC SERVICE

New York Society in 1826 published the following Friendly Advice to Servants:

Never quit a place on your own accord, except on such account that in distress or death you think you did right.

Be modest in your wages; many very good places are lost by asking too much.

If you cannot pray as well as you would, be sure every night and morning to do it as well as you can.

Rise early and your services will give more satisfaction.

Be modest and quiet, not talkative and presuming.

Don't spend any part of the Sabbath in idleness or walking about for pleasure.

Watch against daintiness (Vanity?). Be always employed, for Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do.

Keep your temper and tongue

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

under government; never give your employer a sharp answer, nor be in haste to excuse yourself.

Leave every place respectfully; it is your duty.

Let these present day "protesters" among domestic workers present their own code:

Responsibilities of the Domestic Worker

1. Toward the employer—to do her best; to take an interest in the work; to use care; be economical; to help train the employer in up-to-date methods.

2. Toward the other workers in the same house (difficult to remember and fulfill)—

To see that all get right amount and kind of food; right treatment; keep clear of jealousy.

Methods (a) Make your own financial bargain for your own kind and amount of work and let the others do likewise.
(b) Keep outside interests.

3. To herself—keep a high standard of—
(a) Health
(b) Morals
(c) Cheerfulness and sense of humor
(d) Mental alertness

This implies time for recreation and here the responsibility to oneself overlaps with that toward domestic workers everywhere. It means fight, if necessary, for good conditions.

Another Man with a Hoe

By LOIS MacDONALD

THE enumeration of the facts and dates of a social struggle, even if it is done with elaborate care, is likely to leave out its most important human opinions and meanings. Certain facts regarding the efforts of organized labor to gain a foothold in the southern textile industry, for instance, may be set down accurately and the dates may be faithfully recorded without giving any clear picture of the chief factors involved. As early as 1898, eight years after the beginning of the expansion of the industry, there were a number of southern local unions which were affiliated with the national organization of the textile workers. By 1903 however, most of these were broken up. In the years that followed a few new ones were added from time to time, but there was no general movement towards organization until the post-war boom in 1919. In that year there was great activity and many new locals were formed. Then came the repression, and the 1920-21 strikes were put down by "strong arm" methods. Any effort at further organization met the same fate. At the present time there remain only a few struggling units which exert a negligible influence on the industry.

The account of the human factors in these struggles has not been written down, and perhaps the whole story and the human elements bound up in it will never come to light. Not long ago I had a long talk with one of the defeated millworkers. His reflections represent a point of view which has been lost sight of in the maze of stories told, by workers and employers and townsmen of the "radical leaders from the North" and of the proverbial treasurer who "skipped out with the funds" on the eve of a strike.

This workman, whose monologue I have set down practically verbatim, was president of one of the most powerful local unions which went down in the general smash. During his administration he had quite a following. Reports of the radical leadership in the union and of the "awful fierce men" who were its officials had stimulated my curiosity to see what manner of man this reputed fire-brand might really be. Since he was out of the trade, he no longer lived in the immediate neighborhood of his former union activities. I found him late one afternoon at work on the plot of land surrounding his small house.

"Yes, ma'am, I'm yo' man," he answered my inquiry as to his identity.

He straightened up from his work, kicked some loose dirt from his brogans and gave his overall strap a jerk.

"You all hafter excuse how I look, Miss. I'm jest puttin' in some late slips," he said, mopping his face as he turned to his visitor.

So here was the wild-eyed radical, this peaceful figure silhouetted against the still, hot sunset as he leaned on his hoe, a figure slightly smaller than that of the average man, rough, sandy hair, sunburned, weatherbeaten face, stooping shoulders, small penetrating eyes, which seemed to show, as Carl Sandburg says about those of the steel worker, that their owner had been somewhere. He was typically a farmer of the southern mountains cultivating his crop and stopping to rest from his labors for a moment—just such a man as his forbears must have been, before they were transplanted from the Blue Ridge fastnesses to a Carolina mill town. Here was, indeed, a pure, one hundred per cent Anglo-Saxon, the text of those who advertise the superior brand of labor in the southern states.

"The union? Oh, yes, ma'am, I was right there when it started and when it stopped and I was the president most of the time. How did it happen to start? Well, if you are askin' me, I'd sure say that the boss was the start of it and he was the stop of it too, only that was diff'rent. The first strike came when a big cut was handed out with a longer day. Some folks aroun' he'ped to send for the United Textile Workers to get the union started. It was a fine union, I'm tellin' you. Them organizers, exceptin' one man, was fine folks. The workers thought the world and all of 'em too.

"The second strike was nigh about a year later. It was when the union got together a set of folks from all over Nawth and South Car'lina. They asked the bosses to meet and talk over makin' wages the same all over. The bosses wouldn't have nothin' to do with the men in the union, so there come another strike to try to get the union recognized. Then there come a third strike that lasted might' nigh all summer. It was because some union men were turned off from the works because they had joined the union. The bosses said there was other reasons, but nobody ever give 'em. To this day the foreman will tell you there war'nt nothin' wrong with their work. This was the last strike and it just about busted up all the unions. The bosses got on to too many secrets and they was too strong for the workers. So there ain't no more union 'round here, and it's a mighty great pity too.

"Did the workers stick together? I reckon they did.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

You never seen such good sticking as there was until things got so bad. The women? Yes, ma'am, the women stuck too and they was as good in the union as the men. Some of 'em did have too much mouth and got things terrible mixed up. They b'lieved in the union sure. Once there was a woman business agent. That woman sure did have some business 'bout her too. She ran that thing.

"Yes, ma'am, there was traitors in the crowd and that did cause a heap of troubles. Since the time of Christ there has been traitors, though, one in ever twelve people. You jest have to lay yo' plans for 'em when you start out, 'cause you can't get no crowd together without some of 'em. Lots of the members were paid by the comp'nies to get in the union and tell what was happenin'. There was so much spyin' goin' on you didn't know yo' own frien's. A detective comp'ny from Alabama was hired and it worked in a round about way. One of the things it did was to get up a central council to make the union work the same all over. Unions sent in reports every month 'bout what was takin' place, and do you know, them reports got right up to the bosses before the ink was dry on 'em? The men that ran it got a pile of money, some said as much as ten dollars a day. Them was days when most folks didn't know what was goin' on underneath. The truth got to come out some day, though. A lie c'n run round the worl' while the truth is gettin' its clo'es on.

"Well, one trouble was that folks didn't see nothin' to the union but a fight. The big thing didn't hit 'em. There was a lot more to it, too. We was already plannin' to help the members to more edgication. The union was goin' to have some easy classes for them that couldn't read so well and then some for those that could study more. It already had bought some lots for a hall and was gettin' money collected. When the union broke up, some of the folks what the members owed money to, tried to take the furniture in the hall and levy on the lots, but we all hustled around and sold off everything we could right away.

"No, ma'am, we didn't run into much trouble gettin' a little money together to buy the lots. The folks in town thought the union was a good thing, specially the men with stores. They knew what was good for their business, 'cause this union meant more wages for people to spend in the stores. A committee went to ask for money and every man gave some or promised to give when the work got started. Yes, ma'am, the folks in town thought the union was a good thing.

"The churches? No, ma'am, they never had no use for the union. They never will, I guess, be on the side of the workers, because the preachers and the men that run the churches are on the other side of the fence. The mill churches orter be diff'rent when there is nothing but workers in them, but so far the bosses run the churches too. The workers don't seem to see as how it is the best for them to run their own things.

"Things went off pretty peaceful during one of the strikes. 'Course all the *po*licemen in town were out there on the mill hill, but they might 'zwell be in town tending to their own bus'ness. There was not any cross words and bad spirits. We uster tell the *po*licemen to go and get 'em a union too. It would make 'em think and use their minds and they would get more out of life. The Labor Move*ment* sure teaches folks to use their minds, and it sure teaches the workers to think and it does them good that way.

"What I allus say is that it never does any good for all the money to get tied up with one crowd of people. This here causes all the reverlushions in the world. The reason of a reverlushion in Russia was that the nobles and the churches got all the money and all the other folks starved might nigh to death. Wasn't this the trouble when the French had them a reverlushion? The wimmin and the chil'ren was so hungry they marched right spang up to the Capitol singin' a song about bread. The *po*lice cut into 'em with guns. It never took long until the people got the upper hand on them and now there is a republic in France. One thing about this here French reverlushion now. They went in*fidel* and tried to leave the Bible behind. That warn't nothin' though, for they soon come back. The Russians will come back too, on account that they are religious people. You can't say nothing for sure about Russia, 'cause there ain't any truth being told about things there. I read a book that told how 65 per cent of the people couldn't read and write. What I says is, if that is so, they've got a right smart to do 'fore they get everthing fixed up right. And not only about Russia. Children over here learns in school things that poisons their minds. They get notions 'bout history and conditions that are wrong. The school books maybe are written by folks that means well but they don't allus know the truth when they see it." The man shifted his hoe and stared into the fading sunset. His face grew grave and a little sad. After a long pause, he went on in his low, even voice with its wistful overtones.

"IT seems like the workin' folks has a pretty hard time of it in this world. They sure are having a hard time now, gettin' no money and bein' pressed for work all the time. The men who was the union ones are mostly out of the trade. What didn't leave anyway couldn't get any jobs back. Some of 'em went into foreign states to get work so's they wouldn't be known. One feller was on the blacklist so he got turned off. He takes himself to a lawyer and asks for help. The lawyer says that he couldn't have his name ruint by a blacklist and he could have a suit. Somethin' happened and the case was dropped and the man got the job back. More'n likely the lawyer tipped off and told the boss he would get taken by the law, if he didn't take the man back.

"And it's not only the workers that has troubles but them as try to he'p them out. Some of them get held up and accused of scandals they have never thought about even. There is a case of a man who got fined for what he never did do, and he was about to go on the road for it. Then a big feller who didn't have nothin' to do with the case went on the bond, and its a sure fact that check ain't cashed to this day. It sure is a hard job to get the truth out but its a-comin'. A lie can't allus outlive the truth. And so long as the workin' class is weak it will get run all over. Some of 'em takes care of theirselves like the Britishers do. That big strike looked pretty hard the way it came out for the workers, but they are strong and will soon h'ist their heads again.

"This country is mighty quiet but there is goin' to be a flutter 'fore long. Folks are lyin' quiet and getting ready sharp to get a Labor Movement goin' and to get the gover'-*ment* to get up some laws for the workers. Some sort of a change is a comin'. After that the schools and churches and all the folks will know the truth and they will think about things more. It sure does workers good and other folks, too, to use their minds and do some thinkin'. Yes, ma'am, it sure does."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

He Talked Job to Them

By ISRAEL MUFSON

THERE is no end to the criticism of institutionalized education for its failure to relate education to life, to draw out of the current working life of men its latent cultural materials. The workers' educational movement is in part a result of this criticism. It is not only the feeling on the part of labor leaders that the traditional culture gets a one-sided emphasis from the apologists of the *status quo* that has led to the demand for special labor classes and colleges but also the conviction that there is something of general human significance in the wage-worker's daily job that the approved academicians are missing. They want a more rounded interpretation of the cultural tradition and of labor's share in it than is customarily given, and they want a more adequate exposition of the cultural value of the job.

But education on and through the job is not easy to figure out. It is likely to get twisted into purely vocational education which looks to developing not so much the mind and personality of the worker for the enrichment of his life, but his commodity value to his employer. And the two things are different. Historically many of the most important contributions to this desire to hitch education up to life have resulted from the educational needs of children or the handicapped. With them the problem reduces itself to simple terms and becomes experimentally manageable.

A recent experience here at the Labor College of Philadelphia suggests a possibly fruitful line of experiment.

Sometime during 1925 and 1926 the Steel Structural Workers' Union in Philadelphia started an organizing campaign among the men who place in position the steel rods for concrete molds. But the contractors were using Negro labor for such work in ever greater numbers and the union officials came to the conclusion that if ever they were to organize the industry they would have to take those Negroes into the union. The craft, as far as I know, was hitherto composed of whites only. Most of the Negroes so employed were recent arrivals from the agrarian South, illiterate and unused to facing industrial problems.

A vigorous attempt to organize them was started last fall and in October a Negro local was formed. The union leaders faced the difficult task of talking trade unionism to workers whose whole previous experience was foreign to any knowledge of trade union organization. Furthermore, the employers insisted that they could not pay the rate to Negroes that are paid to white workers following the same craft because the Negroes, never having been industrial workers, were less efficient. Thus the difficulties of the union leaders were doubled. On the one hand they had a group of men unused to collective action and on the other employers who were determined to take advantage of the difference in color and industrial experience of such workers. So they asked the Labor College to cooperate with them.

What form of education would fit men who were illiterate, agricultural workers by experience, and raw trade union material? Experimentation was necessary. So the Labor College sent in a man who was unused to classroom work (a recent graduate from a college) but who had personality and the ability to talk in words of one or two syllables. After three talks upon labor history, economics, what not, he was given a rest and the services of an engineer were requisitioned. He came before that group and presented to them some of the theoretical phases of reinforced concrete construction. He talked job to them: why certain bends in the rods were in certain places and not in other places; why steel rods were placed in the bottom of a horizontal concrete column and not on top and why, on the other hand, those same rods were placed on top of the column and not at the bottom. In other words, he attempted to give these former farmers the reasons for going through certain motions at their work which up to then they had made only because the foreman told them to.

The engineer still talks to those men and the hope is that at some future time they will be thoroughly informed as to the nature of their work and so will not employ themselves as so many automatons. They will become more efficient through such added knowledge and the business agents' demand for the prevailing rate will be harder to turn down on the part of the employer. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the closest attention is paid to the engineer when he talks to these Negro structural iron workers. Questions take up an hour or more of the discussion, and if the particular Negro has something turning over in his mind which he has not the facility to translate through his tongue, he shuffles all the way from the back of the hall to the blackboard where with puckered brow and pointing finger he makes known his perplexity to the sympathetic instructor.

Of course, we do not forget the needs of this group of Negroes as union men. Talks on labor history and economics are presented in order to develop some idea among the men as to what trade unionism is, why it is and whither it tends.

Education on the job is not everything, just as the significance of the job cannot be appreciated except in the light of the long cultural tradition behind it. The interesting thing about this experience is that the appeal of both kinds of instruction has been heightened by interweaving them. These simple-minded, ingenuous Negro trade unionists compelled us to forget that we were "intellectuals"—a thing we always try to do but rarely successfully—and to meet them at the point where for them culture and the job meet. They compelled us to be simple and so they may help us to be intelligent in handling the whole problem of relating education to life.

Waste and the A. F. of L.

A PROGRAM for a series of conferences on elimination of waste which indicates that organized labor is preparing to take the initiative in an undertaking which if it succeeds will give the organized workers a new industrial status, one of co-partnership with management in the development of efficient production, is put forward by the Central Labor Union and the Labor College of Philadelphia.

A year ago, the American Federation of Labor at its Atlantic City convention adopted a resolution in which it based its argument for high wages not upon labor's ability to compel them through mass action, but upon labor's desire to make sustained high wages possible through cooperating with management in the elimination of waste [see The Survey, Jan. 15, 1926, p. 497]. This new attitude, which many see as the salient characteristic of President Green's administration of the Federation's affairs, was further illus-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

trated by Resolution 68, adopted at the Detroit convention [see The Survey, Dec. 15, 1926, p. 68].

If the trade unions should accept the Philadelphia group's suggestion, the benefits to them and to industry would be incalculable. The Philadelphia plan, as initiated in the preamble and resolution adopted at a December meeting of the Central Labor Union, follows:

The Labor College of Philadelphia, prompted by the spirit of the resolutions adopted by the American Federation of Labor, and desirous of cooperating with the Federation in giving these resolutions practical effect, is attempting to focus the attention of the trade unionists in this district upon a possible program for the elimination of waste in the industries in which they are employed. It wants to bring together workers and scientific leaders who have given thought to this problem for joint discussion with a view to finding out how the program advocated by the American Federation of Labor can be made to increase wages. The pay envelope is the test of the soundness of any plan of trade union management—cooperation in waste elimination.

In order to create public interest in the constructive program of organized labor on this great social and industrial question, the Labor College of Philadelphia is asking labor Colleges all over the country to organize similar conferences. To make such a local conference possible and to obtain the best results from it the Labor College is asking the endorsement of the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia and its wholehearted cooperation.

The Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, realizing the importance of such a series of conferences on waste elimination in industry and the good to be accomplished to organized labor through them, at its meeting on Sunday, December 12, 1926, endorses the action of and directs the education committee to cooperate with the Labor College of Philadelphia and urges all other Central Labor Bodies to encourage and foster like conferences in other cities.

THE AGENDA of the International Economic Conference to be convened at Geneva May 4, were drawn up at a recent session of the preparatory committee, keeping in mind the purpose of the conference to investigate "the economic difficulties which stand in the way of the revival of general prosperity and of ascertaining the best means of overcoming these difficulties and of preventing disputes." The section on industry is divided into three parts; the situation of principal industries, productive capacity, output, consumption and employment; "nature of present difficulties in industry, their industrial, commercial and monetary causes"; the possibilities of action, including first, "organization of production, including in particular international industrial agreements, considered from the point of view of the consumer and of labor . . . second, the importance of the collection and prompt exchange of statistical information with regard to industrial production." The League Secretariat, the International Labor Office and the International Institute of Agriculture are cooperating in the documentary preparation of the conference.

THE REPORT of an investigation which attempted "to define in the men's clothing industry, first, the extent of the homework situation from the standpoint of the number of workers involved and, second, the importance to the industry of the homework method of production" has just been published by the Bureau of Women in Industry, New York State Department of Labor. The report, covering the New York and Rochester markets, states that 13 per cent of all workers in the industry in New York are home-workers, and 6 per cent in Rochester. Weekly earnings average from $9 to $13. "Because of unregulated hours of work, low wages, the difficulty of restricting child labor, industrial homework ranks in the minds of many as one of the most insidious of industrial hazards," the report states, but points out that "large groups of relief workers . . . consider the benefits of the added income made possible by work performed in the home important and are of the opinion that . . . many who are physically or mentally unfit to cope with the modern factory system are much better off doing some work, however underpaid, than sitting at home in idleness." The report urges that both these viewpoints "receive thoughtful consideration in any further attempt to control or limit industrial homework in this state."

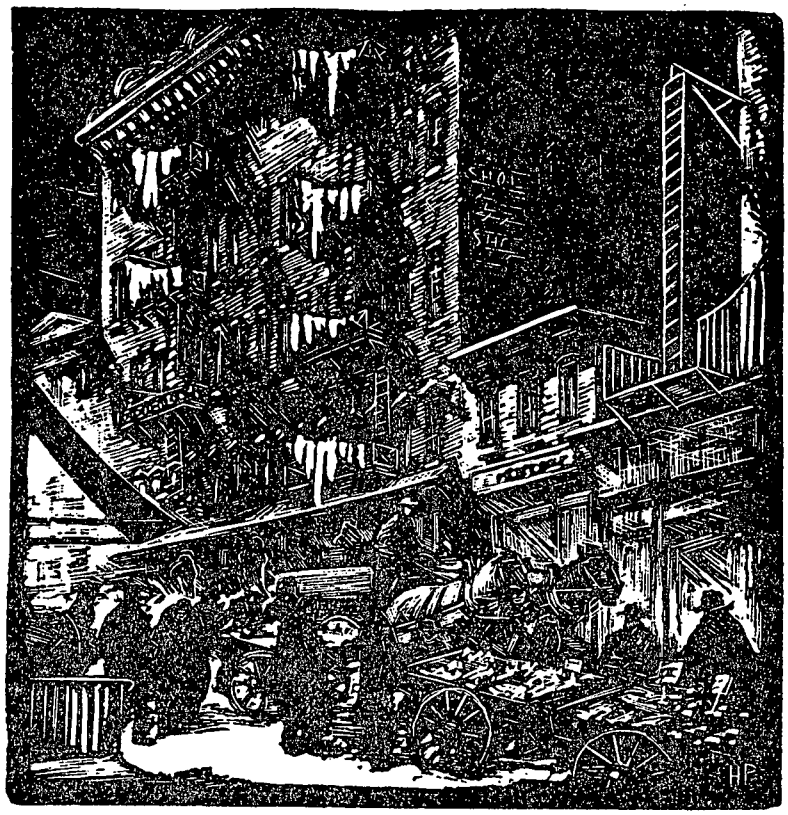
THREE research projects are announced by the Workers' Education Bureau of America, in the current issue of its quarterly journal: First, "a study of the content, courses of study and curricula of workers' classes in this country and in Europe. . . . It is hoped that the inquiry will lead directly to the study of teaching methods. A secondary objective is the formulation of orientation or survey courses for beginning students in workers' classes. Second, a study of trade-union conventions, committees, etc., with the aim of discovering how trade-union machinery may function with greater vividness. . . . Third, an interpretation of teaching methods for workers' classes as developed at the Frankfurt Academy of Labor in Germany. This study will result in the publication at an early date of a small pamphlet intended for teachers."

FREE LECTURE courses for vocational teachers "on the principles and practice of accident prevention" are announced by Dr. James A. Hamilton, New York State industrial commissioner, and Dr. L. A. Wilson, state director of vocational education. The courses are designed particularly for teachers in part-time and continuation schools, unit trade schools, evening vocational schools and junior highschools. There are about 125,000 children in the continuation schools of the state, and approximately 13,000 boys and girls learning a variety of trades in the unit schools. The teachers of these children are to be prepared to give safety first instructions which, it is hoped, will result in a reduction of industrial disease and accident. At the same time, comes the announcement that 150 students have enrolled in the first course in accident prevention given as a regular college class. This course, offered by New York University with the cooperation of the American Museum of Safety, is concerned with industrial, traffic and all other types of accident. In discussing the course, C. W. Price, its director, in the current issue of Industrial Psychology points out that "not more than 10 per cent of the accidents which occurred in the United States in 1925 could have been prevented by any mechanical guard or mechanical equipment. Ninety per cent of the accidents, if prevented at all, could have been prevented only by an organized effort to change the attitudes and habits of the people in industries, on the streets and in the homes."

A SELECTED bibliography on child labor has been prepared by the National Child Labor Committee and is available in pamphlet form, Under such headings as Accidents, Child Labor in Agriculture, Child Labor and Education, Child Labor Legislation, Child Labor in Mines, the literature on the subject, books, pamphlets and magazine articles, is listed. There is also a list, with prices, of the available recent publications of the Committee.

THE MONOTONY of their work, which makes little demand on skill or intelligence, low wages and dislike of management are the chief reasons for the high labor turnover among women factory workers, according to a new study by the Women's Bureau,. The report points out that "The individual worker cannot be assured today that he will improve his skill and his pay by holding on to his job, although a little while ago it was possible to do so. In a good many processes, the worker's maximum efficiency may be attained after only a brief period of work."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



From A Son of The Bowery by Charles Stelze

Books in Our Alcove

In Many Vineyards

A SON OF THE BOWERY, *by Charles Stelzle. New York. George H. Doran Company. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

AUTOBIOGRAPHY is an extra-hazardous occupation. One's career is likely to be diminished rather than enhanced. Only when that career is a vehicle for the interpretation of contemporary life and thought, that is to say, when one succeeds in telling more about the world than he tries to tell about himself, is the effort rewarding.

Charles Stelzle's life story, racily and engagingly told in A Son of the Bowery, is a rewarding venture in this field. It spans a period of creative social activity of which Mr. Stelzle might well have said, "All of this I saw and much of it I was." In the nearly forty years of vital history here surveyed one gets a glimpse of an awakening social conscience and the birth of the social gospel; a growing labor movement making an impact on organized religion which is symbolized in the establishment of Labor Sunday and the founding of New York's now famous Labor Temple; a temperance crusade among workingmen; a men and religion movement—in all of which Mr. Stelzle played the part of one who perhaps would be called in the parlance of present-day social psychology a "participant observer." For he has never been merely promoter, but critic and interpreter as well.

"I belonged to the Orchard Street gang," Mr. Stelzle says. And enough particulars have filtered into his narrative to establish the fact that he was an active member. In fact, the reader is made aware at the outset that he is reading the story of a life that was literally cradled in the traditional poverty and misery of New York's East Side. If a fraction of what the psychoanalysts have told us about the fateful influence of early experiences and contacts is true this man should have been a Gerald Chapman, not a Christian minister. Instead, he turned a handicapped youth into a romantic adventure.

"The only job," says Mr. Stelzle, "for which I was regularly trained was that of a machinist." But that training had a permanent cultural effect on his life, and gave a definite slant to his social sympathies. One who knows him well is continually impressed by his enthusiasm for the craft that he mastered in early youth and by his devotion to the principles of organized labor. His most distinctive service has been the inauguration of an era of better understanding between labor and organized religion. How he carried on this crusade against heavy odds, distrusted and denounced, now by one group, now by the other, is simply and dramatically told.

His method was ingenious. When speaking to a group of ministers in Pittsburgh he was challenged to defend the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

union shop idea. "I understand," he replied, "that the Pittsburgh Presbytery has a rule that no minister shall be permitted to accept a call and be installed as the pastor of any church unless he receives the amount of salary which the Presbytery has declared shall be the minimum paid to any minister. Now if you can tell me the difference between your labor union and the union composed of workingmen, so far as union wages are concerned, I will be obliged to you."

On the other hand he told the trade unionists that "the preacher had no restrictions placed upon him so far as hours of labor were concerned, and that nothing was said about overtime, nor working with non-unionists, nor limiting the output, nor the number of apprentices in his occupation, nor about some of the other trade-union features which are usually emphasized in denouncing the labor organizations. . . . As a matter of fact, some of the greatest preachers in the church had never been ordained—that is, given a 'union card.' "

In his ministry at the Labor Temple, where his chief asset was the friendly confidence of the workers, Stelzle followed the same tactics. When unemployment was at its height in 1914-15 and churches were being invaded by jobless men, he announced a meeting to discuss whether workmen had any right to take possession of the churches.

> I told the audience [he relates] that their boldness was based upon the assumption that the preachers were afraid of being considered un-Christlike if they refused to permit the unemployed to crowd into their buildings. So they defiantly took possession of whatever church building they wished, disregarding all the courtesies and decencies of conduct which they themselves demanded of everybody else. I pointed out that the unemployed had been saying that they did not ask for charity, but that they had nevertheless appropriated what they wanted without even going through the formality of asking for it.

Such forthright speaking probably won vastly more confidence on the part of labor than the easy patronizing that has characterized other efforts to "win the workingman."

When the storm broke in the American Federation of Labor over prohibition, Stelzle deliberately sacrificed much of his popularity by his uncompromising hostility to the liquor traffic. Yet it is characteristic of his attitude and his habit that he should record such shrewd observations as this:

> It was in the saloon that the workingmen in those days held their christening parties, their weddings, their dances, their rehearsals for their singing societies, and all other social functions. It was here that they were given opportunity to play billiards, pool, and cards; and often there was a bowling alley. Sometimes there was a gymnasium. In most cases the customers were freely supplied with newspapers. . . . But it is because temperance reformers so completely forget the human element in the saloon business that they have made so little progress in converting workingmen to the prohibition idea.

The simple honesty of Mr. Stelzle's narrative sometimes reflects itself in a naïvely frank recital of the commendations of eminent men. But this is all of a piece with the story he set out to tell. A Son of the Bowery is a real contribution to sociological literature, brightened by flashes of literary skill and enriched by many sage philosophizings.

F. Ernest Johnson

Can We Plan a Nation?

A NATION PLAN, *by Cyrus Kehr. Oxford University Press.* 210 *pp. Price* $5.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*
LAND PLANNING IN THE UNITED STATES FOR CITY, STATE AND NATION, *by Harlean James. Macmillan.* 427 *pp. Price* $5.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*
PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY, *by Vidal de la Blache. Henry Holt & Co.* 511 *pp. Price* $5.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THERE are signs that the United States of America, in its sesquicentennial year, has begun to suspect that it is a nation—a geographical and economic unit capable of development as a whole. The interstate power and water treaties, the efforts at railroad consolidation under public supervision, the national waterway and park surveys, the St. Lawrence project, the vogue of what is called regional planning—all these point toward a fresh interest in the control of land, natural resources and transportation for something more than local competition.

None of these are yet real national planning, but two new books suggest even that may not be quite beyond the present sluggish reach of the American imagination. One of them, boldly called A Nation Plan, was written during the war, but not until the present year did the time seem ripe for its publication. It is a one-man project, with the earmarks of a cherished hobby. But its premises—that nation-wide planning is necessary and should precede and guide local planning—are entirely sound. Yet the book would have been more persuasive if Mr. Kehr had not been so sure that logic plus patriotism would be enough to support the federal government in drastic assumption of planning powers and condemnation of ill-planned facilities. Of course, planning doesn't work that way: we have to work with the politics, the public works, and the people that we have, and it's a slow job.

Technically the book is most original in the suggestion that centers of population shall be located to form broad triangles, the sides of which will range from one to three hundred miles. Communications are to be adjusted to this triangular plan, and when conditions are thus made favorable for the growth of these centers, the author believes that the urban population now so heavily concentrated in a few cities will be more evenly distributed among three or four hundred. The weakness of the book is in its failure to grasp the functional foundations of planning—the fact that the uses of land vary, and that the mutual adjustment of land uses must precede and control the planning of transportation and the distribution of population through transportation.

Something of this same weakness mars Harlean James's new textbook. Three-fourths of it is a rather conventional assembly of city planning history and practice. The final quarter, taking as its text the Michigan Land-Economic Survey, stresses refreshingly the need of methodical study of rural lands. Yet the idea of functional relationships which must be broadly conceived and critically analyzed never quite gets free from the mass of material. The book needs, so to speak, a major street plan. And why omit from the detailed chapters on regional planning and planning agencies any account of the work of the New York State Commission of Housing and Regional Planning?

From these two practical but unphilosophic books it is enlightening to turn back to a classic of "human geography"—the beginning and end of planning. Vidal de la Blache, who died in 1918, left an unfinished volume which has now been translated beautifully into English. It is a fascinating survey of the endless struggle of man to survive in the face

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of an infinitely variable geographic environment. The clash and survival of races, told in terms of world geography, becomes a very different thing from the petty premises of our immigration law. It is a mind-stretching book, and the phenomenal range of the author's information leads him into the most amusing parallelisms. Compare, for example, the advertising of the Twentieth Century Limited with the prestige of the Nabataeans—caravaneers from Babylonia to Egypt whose "monopoly was due to their possession of a perfected breed of camel" which went faster than their competitors' beasts. Recall the wagon wheels dug up at Reims, "very large, very delicate and yet very firm beneath their iron rims . . . legitimate forerunners of the light buggy, the conveyance characteristic of the American prairies." Put the herds of the Pampas, with half a million head of cattle, beside the great city with as many people—"facts of the same order of magnitude, hypertrophic both, resulting simultaneously from similar causes." And then, with perception sharpened by such observations, one may read and ponder the author's fragmentary description of our own urban era:

If one wishes to observe a riot of urban life, untrammeled, developing with all the vigor of which it is capable, one should look at the United States. There, distance must be overcome and great areas moulded into a single economic district; the only tool to accomplish such results is the city, which is found everywhere. Every new group, however modest, begins as an urban center. Even in an embryonic state, it already possesses or tends to acquire organs which make it a city, such as hotels, bank, general store. Opportunity will do the rest. American optimism counts on it.

There is the stuff that our planners have to work with. Have they the imagination and the techinque to make an impression?

GEDDES SMITH

Unionize the Women!

THE WOMAN WORKER AND THE TRADE UNIONS, *by Theresa Wolfson. International Publishers. 224 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

IT is increasingly clear that anyone who really wants to help simplify the difficult home-wife-mother-job tangle can function far more usefully by producing reliable information than by broadcasting eloquence. (See The Survey, December 1.) In The Woman Worker and the Trade Unions, Theresa Wolfson of the Union Health Center, New York, makes a notable contribution to our knowledge of women at work. Wisely limiting herself to the corner of the field she knows best, she gathers together much hitherto scattered and obscure material and gives a clear, detailed picture of one important area of a confused and perplexing scene.

Against a deftly sketched background of customs, traditions and laws "which have definitely limited woman's economic position and forced her to become an economic competitor of man," Miss Wolfson describes the "bars and limitations" set up by national and international labor organization against women, and the numerous efforts to break them down or to organize women workers in separate unions. All labor organization, Miss Wolfson points out, depends on

four salient facts: a permanent wage-earning group; skilled occupation; a strategic position for the workers in the industry and of the industry in the entire scheme of industries; and special organization tactics for the workers in different industries.

Given these four basic factors, she concludes that women can be successfully organized *if*

the trade union broadens its structural boundaries to include the unskilled workers . . . if the union officials consider carefully . . . the psychology and racial traditions of the women to be organized . . . if women workers generally will learn to consider themselves a permanent group in industry despite the impermanence of the individual.

Women as actual members of unions (there are only 250,000 of them out of 8,549,511 gainfully employed women in the United States) have made their chief contribution to the labor movement, the writer feels, through their idealism, their prowess as "good fighters . . . enduring hardships with almost unbelievable fortitude," and their insistence on decent working conditions, particularly sanitation.

Seeing clearly the interrelation between the problem of the organization of women workers and the larger problem of the changing status of women, Miss Wolfson urges that the American labor movement shake off its prejudices and traditions, "refocus its plans" and devise ways and means for the adequate, effective organization of women workers.

B. A.

A Reference Book for Money Raisers

FINANCING OF SOCIAL WORK, *by Arthur W. Procter and Arthur A. Schuck, New York. A. W. Shaw Company, 1926. pp. viii-216. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THESE days mark the dawning of educational publicity as a positive function in the development of social work. Naturally it rises above the threshold of consciousness through the channel of publicity for purposes of securing financial support. As a consequence these are the days when clear thinking and logical development are most sorely needed. In particular it is a time when clarification of this field of money-raising to see how it relates to the more fundamental task of informing the public is a prime necessity.

Messrs. Procter and Schuck, both well-grounded authorities, have just issued through the A. W. Shaw Company a handbook of 216 pages which, because of its logical exposition and its lucid diction, is likely to remain the foremost reference work on this difficult topic for a long time to come.

Under the title The Financing of Social Work, these authors set out five illuminating chapters on Underlying Principles, discussing the theory of private social service; the attitude which thinking citizens have a right to maintain; the vital importance of "good will"; the worth and the elements of a budget plan; and the community chest movement. In this analysis they do not reach bottom at all points, as in the basic theory of the community chest, or in the philosophy of private social service; but they explore their subject amply for purposes of this work. No point is left obscure.

After thrashing out the principles which lie beneath all action in financial and educational publicity, the organized campaign, or drive, and the mail campaign are treated severally and in the minutest detail. Here for the first time, the greenest social worker of the humblest social agency may read, as applicable to the small society or to the organized group of societies, the guiding principles and the exact plan of operation to pursue in placing his society before the public. The section on how to prepare and present a budget should be welcome to all executives no matter how highly trained in administrative technique.

One of the tests of the value of this work is the almost

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

certain fact that money-raising experts the country over will place it upon their desks for daily reference. Yet it is meant for the social agency: an honest, earnest exposition of the problem of community contact and the way to meet it.

ROBERT W. KELSO

Consultant in Social Engineering,
Fiscal Service Corporation, Boston

New Schools in Two Worlds

BEFORE BOOKS, *by Caroline Pratt. Adelphi Co. 347 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
NEW SCHOOLS IN THE OLD WORLD, *by Carleton Washburne. John Day Co. 174 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

I

CAROLINE PRATT is the founder and principal of the Town and Country School, New York. Jessie Stanton is her group teacher. Before Books is a statement of their theories and technique by Miss Pratt and a record of group work by Miss Stanton. It is the story of one of the most interesting and important educational experiments ever attempted in America.

Miss Pratt established the Town and Country School thirteen years ago. Thoroughly grounded in the philosophy of such enlightened educators as John Dewey and G. Stanley Hall and stimulated by the researches of German educators, such as Karl Grosse, in the importance of the play factor in education, she concluded that faithful, scientific experiment was urgently needed. Her aim was both to test current formulas and to open closed doors.

Miss Pratt is not one to be caught up in her own chariot of fire. While she is an artist in her profound belief in the importance of freeing creative powers, she is a scientist in her patient search for facts. She deprecates the use of the word "pedagogy," with its connotation of rigid and stereotyped methods, and she probably would insist that she had no elaborate "thesis," at the beginning—just a belief that "the way to learn to live life is to live it."

Here, it appears to the reviewer, is the core of Miss Pratt's method. Children are allowed to participate in innumerable individual and group activities, which are to them stimulating, interesting and important. They begin "living" from the day they enter the school. An eager, curious, creative child—and Miss Pratt's disclosure of these latent impulses is astounding—will seek out what it wants to know and will fit these findings of science and the humanities into its own patterns. It will come by these facts honestly and will hold them in fee simple. It will not merely submit to a tatooing process by which certain hallmarks of culture make up what is supposed to be an educational pattern.

The experimental school is not the final solution of the school question, any more than a single experiment in an industrial plant can solve the problem of industry. It can only point a way, illustrate a method by means of which the schools can come into their own, can become of value as social enterprises. Miss Stanton's contribution is a finely observed, faithful and workmanlike record of the group work of the school, as meticulous as a laboratory chart in its check on the school work from day to day. It is a valuable document for anyone who wants to know what honest and penetrating thinking and scientific experiment can produce in the field of education.

Children work in the plastic arts, in shops and laboratories, individually and in groups. They are allowed the utmost latitude in choosing their activities. Their work—or their play—becomes intensely real and personalized. The reviewer has had occasion to observe the work of the school closely for several years. She has observed many instances in which unstable children have acquired poise, and the seeds of power and creativeness, through the unhampered play of fresh enthusiasms.

The relation of academic knowledge to some spontaneous interest of the child has been, for many years, a commonplace of advanced pedagogy. Miss Pratt is a pioneer, not only in making academic knowledge subordinate to such interests and enthusiasms, but in allowing the child to make its own eager choice not only as to *how* but *what* it shall learn. Her finding is that the child's aroused and liberated mental appetites will ultimately yield it even a greater content of knowledge than it will acquire by the old methods —if this is important. While the word "educate" has been used in this review, Miss Pratt insists that her school does not educate, in the sense of pouring something into the container called a child. It merely allows a child to find full and free expression.

L. F. PARTON

II

IN 1922 Mr. Washburne, superintendent of public schools at Winnetka, Illinois, and well known in educational circles as the originator of the Winnetka system of individual instruction, spent three months in Europe visiting "new" schools in various countries. The results of his observations he has now set down in collaboration with Myron Stearns, in his new book, New Schools in the Old World.

Twelve such schools, a chapter to each, are described as being typical of the new work now developing in England, Belgium, France, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, and Czechoslovakia, enabling one to get a bird's eye view of progressive tendencies in European education. There is Oundle, probably first made known to a wide public by H. G. Wells; and Bedales, interesting as an example of a co-educational boarding-school; there is the Streatham Hill school which, under the enthusiastic guidance of Rosa Bassett, was the first school to introduce the Dalton Plan, and from which it has spread to many other schools in various foreign countries; there is the work of the eminent Belgian, Decroly, and that of Cousinet, outstanding in the centrally controlled educational system of France; there is the consecrated effort of Bakule to redeem the crippled children of Prague from lives of misery and uselessness, and there is the work of the group of Hamburg public schools, proceeding with "no program, no course of study, no grades, no examinations, no rules, no punishments"! There are other schools equally interesting for some one characteristic or another.

The book is not, as Mr. Washburne cautions us in the preface, a scholarly piece of work—that is, it makes no claim to being a final or thorough survey of European new schools, and it attempts no statistical (nor even less technical) evaluations. It is rather a series of impressions of a competent and sympathetic observer gained first-hand through visits to classes, and conversations with teachers and principals and school superintendents, in an honest effort to discover the ideas animating these new experiments.

Those who are looking for suggestions of new educational methods will be disappointed in these accounts. The new technique in many European schools seems to consist

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of variations of the Montessori Method and the Dalton Plan. And one must realize that the whole European movement is influenced very strongly by the national environment and the social conditions from which it has sprung. Many of the schools representing reaction from the grip of tradition may seem impractical and extreme.

Parents, teachers, and others seriously interested in understanding new trends in education will however find in these twelve simply told, highly humanistic narratives, a valuable addition to our all too slender records of educational pioneers. GERTRUDE HARTMAN

Editor, Progressive Education.

RUN OF THE SHELVES

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS

Health

HYGEIA OR DISEASE AND EVOLUTION. *Dutton. (Today and Tomorrow Series.) By Burton Peter Thom, M.D. 107 pp. Price $1 postpaid of The Survey.*

WITH the cosmic sweep which is the focus of this series, Dr. Thom suggests the cycle of disease from prehistoric days when possibly there were no invading organisms to prey upon other forms of life and cause ill-health; through the fossilized and written course of history to the Middle Ages when disease probably reached a higher peak than before or since; and on to our own age when it is slowly, but surely, on the wane. He invites us to look hopefully at the fishes, among the oldest surviving orders of life, for they are little subject to disease; fortunate also are the reptiles, and to a lesser extent the birds, ancient arrivals in the evolutionary program. Though human flesh is now heir to something like 2,400 disease entities, man is a mere infant in nature's family, and there seems scientific reason to suppose that at some time remote in the future he too may have adapted himself to this world, completely victorious over the lesser inimical forms of life. The picture is dramatic and exhilarating.

MODERN SCIENCE AND PEOPLE'S HEALTH. *Edited by Benjamin S. Gruenberg. W. W. Norton and Company, Inc. 250 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

IN THIS collection of a series of popular lectures originally given before the People's Institute in New York an anatomist tells of what science has learned about heredity and environment in relation to people's health; a chemist tells what drugs have done for the prevention and cure of disease; a physiologist of the principles of adequate nutrition; a psychiatrist of the intricate adjustment of people in complex modern life; a bacteriologist of the battle against communicable disease; and a public health administrator synthesizes these findings of the experimental sciences with intent to improve and prolong human lives. The high standing of the authors makes for authoritative and distinctive treatment; and while much of the material is technical, its relation to "people's health" brings it within the range of practical interest as well as scientific education.

PSYCHO-ANALYSIS FOR NORMAL PEOPLE, *by Geraldine Coster. 232 pp. Oxford University Press. Price $1.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is one of those handy Oxford manuals, by a master, in an interesting field, and written for busy people. Miss Coster says she wrote the book at the suggestion of a matron of a hospital who thought there should be a treatise on practical psychology "on modern lines entertaining enough and brief enough for nurses to read in their rare moments of leisure." Here is the successful result. The author knows her field, and her readers, who are not nurses alone, but normal people, and she is objective, disinterested, trenchant. To be sure, no book in this disputatious field may be taken quite literally. But, aside from this, the book may be recommended to all who want a brief manual on the subject of the newer psychology, with the emphasis on normality.

Communities

WAR—CAUSE AND CURE. *Selected articles. Compiled by Julia E. Johnsen. H. W. Wilson Co. 414 pp. Price $2.40 postpaid of The Survey.*

IN THE LIGHT of our present knowledge, it seems utterly incredible that scores of millions of intelligent men and women should have believed passionately that the World War was plotted in the inner councils of Kaiser Wilhelm and a few Prussian officers and hurled upon innocent and unsuspecting populations. Even more incredible is the fact that the best minds in the pre-war peace movement confidently expected the frail dykes of the Hague Tribunal to hold back the flood tides of fear, hatred and clashing interests which threatened to sweep over the world. The contents of this book reveal how far we have traveled in our thought during the past decade. One looks in vain in these pages for the suggestion that wars are caused by a few wicked men. Instead we find learned discussions of economic rivalry, tariffs, debts, reparations, population, national sovereignty, national honor, patriotism, armaments, alliances, secret diplomacy, anarchy, military timetables, fear. And what a variety of cures is suggested: World Court, League of Nations, International Labor Office, boards of conciliation and arbitration, cooling-off treaties, outlawry of war, codification of international law, disarmament, conscription of property, secretaries of peace, international control of raw materials, mandates, free trade, birth control, revision of histories, development of the international mind. This volume maintains the high qualities of fairness and thoroughness which we have learned to expect from the Handbook Series. An invaluable bibliography is appended.

KIRBY PAGE

THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN LIFE, *by Willis J. King. The Methodist Book Concern, New York, 1926. Price 75 cents postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS little brochure in the World Friendship Series, primarily intended as a handbook for inter-racial study and discussion groups, is a useful manual of information upon the Negro and the current aspects of the problems of race relations. As books of this type multiply, they gauge the rise of a laudable tendency to put popular discussion of the Negro question upon an informational rather than a controversial basis. But it is still noteworthy that a conciliatory, conservative, religious background prevails in such discussions in decided and rather contradictory contrast to the liberal and even advanced attitudes prevailing in our contemporary discussions of cognate social questions. A. L.

Education and Social Theory

PRACTICAL SOCIAL SCIENCE, A LABORATORY TEXTBOOK, *by John A. Lapp. Macmillan. 371 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

BY CONTRAST with the mush "social science" and the foggy "sociology" so often offered to college students, this text for the high school has a refreshing and tonic flavor. It makes vigorous, almost heroic, use of statistics, and they are statistics that matter. For the inherently fact-minded child it should prove a rare stimulus; if a skillful teacher can make it touch the imagination of students of other temperament it should be an aid to them in the development of that precious quality of toughmindedness.

SOCIAL ARITHMETIC, *Book Three, by Frank M. McMurry and C. Beverly Benson. Macmillan. 339 pp. Price $1.08 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE third textbook in this series, already referred to in these pages, carries the young idea into the field of Our Power Supply, Increase in Government Expenses, and Complaints About Taxes. This sort of thing in the lower schools will eventually be fatal to campaign orators.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EDUCATION FOR A CHANGING CIVILIZATION, *by William H. Kilpatrick. 143 pp. Macmillan. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THERE are two significant and antagonistic tendencies in educational theory, as in life, today. One of these emphasizes "socialization"—the sort of socialization that ends in standardization, with the whole being of the individual made over on patterns furnished by the community. The other emphasizes individuality, with reference to future sharing in the community life. This book belongs to the second trend. Its essential spirit is found in these words: "More and more the individual is but one of many and of increasingly many. And there is real loss. One among many cannot count as one among few. . . . Many succumb to practical nothingness of both mind and soul. . . . The school must somehow help people to assert themselves, somehow help them to overcome the threats of overpowering bigness. While size of scale may help with production, it threatens danger to the individual. The school must help the individual fight off the danger."

HISTORY OF HUMAN SOCIETY, *by Frank W. Blackmar. Scribner's. 512 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND EDUCATION, *by Ernest R. Groves. Longmans. 458 pp. Price $2.75 postpaid of The Survey. (New edition.)*

THE COST OF A NEW WORLD, *by Kenneth Maclennan. Missionary Education Movement. 190 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

FUNDAMENTALS OF DIETETICS, *by Bertha M. Wood and Annie L. Weeks. Saunders. 241 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

STAMMERING AND ITS TREATMENT, *by Samuel D. Robbins. Boston Stammerers' Institute. 121 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

Social Practice

THE DRIFTING HOME, *by Ernest R. Groves. Houghton Miflin Company. 217 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

"FROM the beginning," says Professor Groves, "there have been good homes and bad homes, but as a characteristic type of family life the bewildered home is something new." To this bewildered home, still capable of being brought to anchor, he offers in simple, friendly language an explanation of some of the social influences which lie behind our modern perplexities (competition, luxury and lack of preparation for home life); a statement of some of the emotional flaws which vitiate home life, the chief of them the emotional immaturity of parents; and a suggestion of four essential contributions of the home which must be given by parents to children even when all the modern outside resources have been invoked—fellowship, stimulation, direction, and interpretation. An impassioned chapter on the Middle Class considers the economic hardships of those who are too proud to be dependent yet too poor to buy for themselves and their children the essentials of a reasonable existence, with a suggestion of the family wage or allowance as a possible future solution. The volume is without footnotes or bibliography to re-enforce a number of statements which might be questioned (for example, "city life, just like intense intellectual competition, lessens fertility and in many cases brings about a proportion of companionates based on enforced sterility." Does anyone *know* this?) But in the main the book fulfills admirably its purpose of popularizing current thought in sociology and psychology; it is clear, interesting, and reasonable.

RELIGIOUS AND ETHICAL ASPECTS OF BIRTH CONTROL. *Edited by Margaret Sanger. The American Birth Control League. 240 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS volume is made up of twenty-seven brief addresses delivered before the sixth International Neo-Malthusian and Birth Control Conference on almost as many phases of the birth-control movement. Their collective effect, however, is to bear witness once more to the high degree of scientific and thoughtful attention which has been focussed on this important subject largely by the untiring and unselfish effort of Mrs. Sanger. The addresses are interesting, and many of them important, in themselves; furthermore, they offer promise of future research, with increasingly satisfactory findings, in a field which has been so obscured by prejudice that there has come only recently a realization of its profound and basic importance.

BOYS—THEN AND NOW, *by William Allen White. New York. Macmillan. 68 pp. Price $1.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

MR. WHITE takes a crack at the bore who remembers that he was a boy once, especially the bore who, like Andy Gump, paints his boyhood in rosy hues. If you are a social worker in a Big Brother movement, or if you ever tried to get the average business man interested in boys of today you will appreciate this little essay. Mr. White reminds the boys of yesterday that no age is the golden age for boyhood, and he does it with biting humor.

NELS ANDERSON

Industry

PROFIT SHARING AND STOCK OWNERSHIP FOR EMPLOYEES, *by Gorton James, Henry S. Dennison, Edwin F. Gay, Arthur W. Burritt. Harper. 394 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

WHEN PLANS and theories are put to the test of actual experience, several things are likely to happen. Unsuspected strength and weakness are revealed; short cuts to "the one best way" are found; and sometimes it is discovered that what was thought to be a fairly complete project is only one stepping stone on the way to stirring and unsuspected adventure. In 1915 three of these writers and Ralph E. Heilman, now of Northwestern University, undertook "a careful and comprehensive investigation of the subject of profit-sharing." Three years later they published, under this same title, a book that was widely read and commended. Now, however, they find it necessary to offer a complete re-writing, not so much for revisions due to changing business conditions and the addition of up-to-date illustrative material, as to point out that profit-sharing, which they viewed a short time ago as fairly complete in itself, is really part of a larger and vastly more important whole. The writers have come to see that "profit-sharing has another field of usefulness, not as a direct incentive but as a device to aid management in its attack on various problems connected with the direction of organized production by groups of human beings." They have added to their book two entirely new chapters dealing with this view of profit-sharing, and have recast much of their earlier material from this standpoint. The whole book is admirably documented.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE, *edited by Allen Bennett Forsberg. The Handbook Series. The H. W. Wilson Co. 1926. 489 pp. Price $2.40 postpaid of The Survey.*

AN ANALYSIS of the problem of unemployment "in terms of magnitude, significance and causes," briefs of the affirmative and negative sides of the question, and "material which presents other ways of meeting the problem" is the plan of this life-saver for the high school debater and source book for the general reader.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF THE COAL INDUSTRY. *compiled by Julia E. Johnsen. The Reference Shelf, Vol. IV, No. 1. H. W. Wilson Company 144 pp. Price $.90 postpaid of The Survey.*

A SUPPLEMENT to Government Ownership of Coal Mines, which identifies the available material through March, 1926.

THE WAGES OF UNSKILLED LABOR IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890-1924, *by Whitney Coombs. Columbia University Press. 162 pp. Price $2.25 postpaid of he Survey.*

PROFESSOR COOMBS starts with the hypothesis that money incomes translated into terms of real purchasing power are "the most important indications of the status of any particular group in society." He offers here "a reliable quantitative means of measuring the variations of an important group of workers," and applies it to the wage data over a thirty-five year period in the car-building, blast furnace, lumber, planing and millwork, textile and building industries.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Interpreting Standards to the Public

By PAUL S. BLISS

A PRIMARY responsibility of a council of social agencies is to interpret professional standards of social work to the public. But what comprises the public? Is it everyone in the city directory? Is it everyone within the city limits? Yes; but just as the military force makes progress by taking the dominating points in the terrain, so there are certain targets which we must concentrate upon in interpreting social work standards. In a city like Minneapolis this definite target consists of about 11,000 persons. Through them and through the persons they reach and influence most of the results must come. Little or no progress can be made unless this group makes progress.

This group is composed of the following:

Those giving $25 and up to the Community Fund.

Those who, regardless of amount of subscription, work in the Community Fund campaigns.

The newspaper personnel.

A composite group made up of: school teachers and principals, city officials, social workers and board members of social agencies, policemen, clergymen.

How do we reach this major group which, without duplication, totals approximately 11,000? Largely through publicity. What do we mean by publicity? Publicity is the presentation of a message. By what means? By means of the three "L's"—Liaison, Literature, Lips. I shall discuss the first of these forces—in its positive aspect.

The liaison officer was a development of the World War. His job was to effect cooperation. The supporting artillery "seven miles behind" sent a lieutenant to be with the staff of the infantry commander. This lieutenant knew what the artillery could or could not do, and also what it should not do. When the commander of the infantry wanted the artillery units to act, he summoned the liaison officer and informed him of the situation. The liaison officer transmitted this information at once to the proper sources, using artillery language. Quick, accurate and coordinated action was the result.

The public (infantry) has need of someone to take the part of the liaison officer in its dealings with the social agencies. The Council of Social Agencies office, or the Community Fund office, is that liaison center, its staff members the liaison agents. Let me cite two examples to show the need for such liaison—and how it works.

A Minneapolis newspaper began a Christmas series two years ago. The young woman placed on the job was instructed to cooperate with the social agencies. She had no experience in social work and judged all standards of living by her own. Soon she was distributing largess when and where she pleased. Her articles, vividly written, painted conditions of destitution and neglect that simply could not exist in a modern American city. At once telephone calls came in asking where the Community Fund agencies were. The editor was informed of these complaints. A change was noted in the stories but not to a degree which was effective in stopping complaints.

Last year the situation came to a head. This time the newspaper, although it took twenty-five summaries of needs of families from the Family Welfare Association and printed them, also asked its readers to send in names of families needing help. The reporter used as her first story the plight of a family outside the city of Minneapolis, a case which was being well handled by the county board of an adjoining county. It was a hair-raiser. A family marooned on a desert island could not have been worse off, according to the article. Instantly there came complaints from persons who accused the Community Fund agencies of neglect. The editor was interviewed.

"But we cannot raise money," he said, "unless the stories are written in an appealing way."

We said that the families were known to the social agencies and were being looked out for, and that he didn't need to raise money for them. Were we sure?

We agreed to clear all the cases sent in by readers and report to him. At the end of the first week only twenty names had been sent in, nineteen of them in Minneapolis. This small number in itself was a surprise to the editor. Clearance showed that thirteen of the families had already been registered for Christmas care in the holiday exchange. Even more interesting was the fact that quite aside from Christmas registration fourteen families were currently under care as follows:

5 Family Welfare Association
5 Children's Protective Society
1 Catholic Central Bureau
1 Church
2 Tax-supported agencies

Of the remaining five, all were visited by the Family Welfare Association. Two were getting on as usual and themselves said they required no assistance. Three were taken under care by the Family Welfare Association on account of health conditions and approaching, though not immediate, financial needs. Not a single instance was reported to the paper of need hitherto unknown to the agencies that register in the Confidential Exchange.

Still the editor seemed unconvinced. The plea for a change on the ground that his articles were hurting other families whose support through the year was dependent upon the Community Fund, and the records showing that the agencies were on the job, were only partly effective.

Then we changed tactics. We interpreted the professional standards of family case work showing how the visitor

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

works with a plan in which the family shares, a plan which has for its object ultimate independence, yes, independence even of Christmas givers. The editor came to see that even Christmas baskets and gifts when gained not by foresight, not by careful planning and scrimping and saving but merely by getting the family name on a list, may have dangers. The results were not just what we wanted. The editor abandoned the series entirely. He was not angry; merely decisive. He has been most cooperative ever since. But the point is that what results were accomplished came principally from a careful interpretation of the professional standards of the family agencies.

Holding high the standards—and the result—is illustrated in the experience of the Minneapolis Infant Welfare Society. For some years Minneapolis was over-run with baby shows. Did a department store have a sale of linens it was felt that nothing but a baby show would make it complete. Was there a trade week in the south, north or northeast sections, the management seemed to feel that a baby show would make success certain. Children were brought together, kept waiting for hours with flies, dust, sunshine and sometimes rain beating upon them. And the best baby was generally the one with the prettiest ribbon who wasn't crying when the judges came around.

The Infant Welfare Society and Community Fund office were frequently called upon at the last minute to provide judges or nurses, and we often acted in a spirit of compromise. But we found that half-hearted opposition was of no avail and came out flatly against the baby show. We supported the Infant Welfare Society where it stated that those seeking to capitalize the child life of the city for business purposes were a menace. Cooperation in supplying nurses or judges was flatly refused. It wasn't long before this opposition became known to promoters, press agents, photographers and stores.

Recently a department store manager wanted to celebrate Child Health Day with a display of baby clothing and accessories. He had baby show on top of his list as he was a newcomer to the city. It was the photographer whom he called in who told him "Look out for the Infant Welfare Society." The manager interviewed the Infant Welfare executive. He argued that babies came together on street cars and in parks, that mothers would not bring sick babies anyway since a sick baby wouldn't win a prize.

He was asked what good the show would do. He mentioned the proposed cash and other prizes. But was it a fair contest—should curls and pretty clothes form the basis of the estimate of a baby's health? Would anything be gained for child health? He thought a physician could do the judging. It was explained how the physicians felt about such shows. He was told what an amount of equipment and time would be necessary even for a superficial examination; that even then no good would result unless the babies were brought back for subsequent examinations, and this was the task of the private physician in the case of families able to afford it, and of the society's clinics if they were not.

When he asked upon what basis the Infant Welfare Society would cooperate, he was told that it would help him plan a really educational exhibit for *mothers*. Stimulation of child training must be the key of the exhibit. A collection of the most recent books on child care would be provided. Problems in child-training could be discussed by the mothers with the nurse in attendance.

The exhibit was carried on with this plan in mind and proved successful. Many mothers registered their babies, thus providing a mailing list for the advertising manager. He was happy. The nurse, a former supervisor of the Infant Welfare Society, was kept busy discussing child problems with mothers who called. Pamphlets on child health were distributed; books were on display.

Has the Infant Welfare Society lost friends by this staunch support of its professional standards? Quite the contrary. It occupies a stronger position than before through its frank championing of the rights of the child. No protest has come to the Community Fund office against the attitude of the society in opposing the baby show.

Through liaison publicity we have at last changed the name Charity to Social Work so effectively that every newspaper copy-reader in Minneapolis uses the term with familiarity and by preference. Agencies which had the word Charity in their corporate names have changed them.

What of the agencies which do not set their standards as high as the leaders in their groups? They, too, are affected favorably by stating the highest standards. The power of example where there is also cooperation and mutual friendliness is of vast effect.

You'll Be Interested In

Recent articles, pamphlets and books bearing on administration. The periodicals drawn on for this bibliography include: System; American Stationer and Office Manager; Printer's Ink; The Compass; The Family; Better Times; Postage; St. Louis Community Courier; Bulletins of the Boston and Chicago Councils of Social Agencies. Suggested additions to the list will be welcomed.

STYLE BOOK FOR WRITERS AND EDITORS, *by C. O. Sylvester Mawson. 213 pp. Price* $1.50. *T. Y. Crowell, New York, or postpaid of The Survey.*
Handy reference when writing for publication or for correspondence. Variety of forms for formal as well as business correspondence; punctuation; diction; sizes and styles of type.

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION, *by Tead and Metcalf (Revised edition). 500 pp. Price* $5.00. *McGraw Hill, New York, or postpaid of The Survey.*
Chapters 18 and 25 contain a discussion of principles of value to all social work executives.

BUSINESS METHODS IN VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATIONS, *by Dorothy Deming. Public Health Nurse for September,* 1926.
Some practical suggestions.

HOW TO WRITE BETTER LETTERS, *by James Pickens. Postage for November.*
Six rules for correspondents and form-letter writers.

THE SALES VALUE OF SLOGANS ON LETTERHEADS. *Printer's Ink, December* 16.

HOW OLD SHOULD A SALESMAN BE? *Printer's Ink for December* 9.
At what point is the experience of age outweighted by the loss of initiative?

HOW CAN WE INTERPRET SOCIAL WORK TO THE PUBLIC? *by Dorothy Wysor. The Family for December,* 1926.

THE COLUMBUS SITUATION. *Report of the sub-committee of the American Association of Social Workers. The Compass for December.*

In the American Stationer and Office Manager for November:

WHY DO EMPLOYEES QUIT THEIR JOBS? *by Lloyd R. Miller.*
Labor turnover and how to deal with it. Especially interesting to large agencies.

OFFICE MANAGER'S QUESTION BOX, *by J. H. MacDonald. A new monthly department.*
In November: lateness; information on office equipment available through manufacturers; wooden vs. steel files.

In Better Times for December 6:

HOW THE OTHER HALF GIVES.
Secretarial watch-dogs tell how rich philanthropists deal with charity appeals.

NEW WAY TO PERSONALIZE FORM LETTERS.
The Lougee process for duplicating handwriting.

USES OF NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GOSSIP: of People and Things

Welcome, National Conference!

GERARD S. NOLLEN, president of one of the largest insurance companies west of New York, has accepted the chairmanship of the local committee on arrangements for the National Conference of Social Work which is expected to bring to Des Moines between four and five thousand people, May 11-18. Mr. Nollen is issuing the following letter of invitation addressed to Dr. John A. Lapp of Chicago, president of the Conference:

"The forthcoming National Conference of Social Work to be held in Des Moines next May will bring to many of us in Iowa, as well as in Des Moines, the realization of an ambition we have had for several years. We are keenly alive to the significance of this conference to our state and our city.

"Realizing the vital importance to our own community of scientific and effectively organized welfare work, we are anxious to do everything within our power to contribute to the success of this conference. Unquestionably the modern development of the science of social service is of major importance to human welfare in an industrialized world.

"We extend to you and all members of the conference a hearty welcome to Des Moines."

Mr. Nollen is a former president of the Des Moines Public Welfare Bureau or community chest and is at present a member of the boards of several social agencies. His company is the owner of radio station WHO.

Rowland Haynes to Chicago

ROWLAND HAYNES, who has been director of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland for exactly five years, has announced his resignation effective February 1 to become secretary of the University of Chicago. He has had a varied experience in social and educational work, which he feels are closely interrelated, and as he expresses it, "I do not feel that I am jumping out of social work so much as that I am merely getting into another phase of it."

As secretary of the University of Chicago, Mr. Haynes will act as one of five men who are helping to shape the educational and administrative policies of the institution, and he will aid in the continuous upbuilding of its endowment. The university frequently receives bequests and gifts in the form of contingent funds, to be used for specific purposes provided a specified sum can be raised from other sources. It will be Mr. Haynes' responsibility to assist in making these gifts available by seeing that the amount upon which they are contingent is raised.

His successor at Cleveland has not yet been chosen.

A New Periodical

BEGINNING February, the University of Chicago Press will publish a quarterly magazine, Social Service Review, devoted to the scientific and professional interests of social work and containing articles, documents, comments, reports of significant investigations and reviews of important books. It will be edited by the faculty of the Graduate School of Social Service Administration, with Edith Abbott and Sophonisba P. Breckinridge as managing editors. Subscription price, $4 a year.

Interesting Reprints

THREE of the addresses made at the National Travelers' Aid Societies' annual conference in Cleveland last May have been reprinted in pamphlet form:

Stimulating and Satisfying Desire for Self-Improvement of Staff Workers, by Eva Whiting White, director of Simmons College School of Social Work. Price 8c each; 75c a dozen.

Relation of Travelers' Aid to a Well-Organized Community Program, by Miriam Van Waters, referee of the Los Angeles Juvenile Court and author of Parents in a Changing World, a series of five articles now appearing in The Survey. Price 5c each; 50c a dozen.

Principles of Approach as Exemplified in Travelers' Aid Work, by Dr. Lawson G. Lowrey, director Cleveland Demonstration Child Guidance Clinic. Price 8c each; 75c a dozen.

Address National Association of Travelers Aid Societies, 23 W. 43rd Street, New York.

John L. Whitman

JOHN L. WHITMAN, former warden of Joliet Penetentiary, died in Chicago on December 13, 1926. He suffered a breakdown shortly after he was forced to retire last summer on recommendation of a grand jury which investigated the slaying of a deputy warden and the escape of seven prisoners. During the investigation Mr. Whitman's methods, and particularly the prison "honor farm" which he introduced, were under fire. Physicians said the criticism affected his health; friends said it broke his heart.

Mr. Whitman was a martyr to the cruelty of the Illinois political machine. Prof. Graham Taylor points out that he made the mistake of not resigning as soon as it became apparent that he was not to be allowed to control the appointment and conduct of his subordinates, but he hoped against hope that it would be possible to straighten out the institution in spite of the politicians.

Mr. Whitman, who was sixty-four years old, was appointed a guard in the Cook County Jail more than thirty years ago. Later he served as superintendent of the House of Correction, then as state superintendent of prisons, and in 1922 he was made warden at Joliet.

Among the reforms he instituted was abolition of corporal punishment and entertainment for prisoners as a reward for good behavior. His plan of providing ventilation and sunlight by huge glass walls facing the cells has been adopted in other institutions.

The Degree of M. S. S.

THE Smith College School of Social Work has been given authority to grant the degree of M.S.S., master of social science, to graduates of the school who are also graduates of colleges of equivalent standard to that of Smith College, and who have completed the course with a satisfactory grade.

James F. Jackson

WORD of the death of James F. Jackson, in Santa Barbara, California, was received just as this issue of The Survey was in press. The funeral was held in Santa Barbara on January 5 and burial will be at his early home, St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. Jackson entered social work in 1890 as secretary of the St. Paul Associated Charities. A few years in the New York Charity Organization Society and the Minneapolis Associated Charities were followed by his long connections with Cleveland, where he went in 1904 as secretary of the Associated Charities, later as general secretary of public charities and corrections, a teacher of social science in Western Reserve University, a founder, trustee and assistant director of the Welfare Federation. He had been active in many social work organizations, particularly the National Conference and the American Association. He has warm personal friends in every state and city—almost every town—of the United States.

Proposed Building for N. Y. Agencies

THE Welfare Council of New York, of which William Hodson is executive director, is studying the possibility of erecting a building in which the social agencies of the city will find under one roof adequate, convenient and reasonable office-space. The project would involve, probably, $4,000,000 and space would rent for $1.50 a square foot as opposed to $3.00 a square foot which many agencies are now paying (present average $1.80 a square foot).

Miscellaneous

ANNA E. RICHARDSON, formerly dean of home economics at Iowa State College, has been appointed by the American Home Economics Association as field worker in child development and parental education. This work has been made possible by a grant from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial running over four years, during which time Miss Richardson will make a study of the work which is being done in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

child development through nursery schools and other agencies. She will be particularly concerned with formlating plans by which child study and development may be carried on in home economics departments and classes where pre-parental education is given to students in home economics. She will also give attention to plans for parental education. Consultant service will be offered in child-development and parental-education programs.

JANET GEISTER, R.N., formerly executive secretary of the Association of Tuberculosis Clinics, New York city, has been appointed director of the American Nurses' Association. The A.N.A. now has a membership of 54,000 and is known as the largest professional women's organization in the work. Miss Geister was a member of the committee which, in 1925, made a study of private-duty nursing in New York state. It was this study on which Mary Ross drew for her well-known article, Private Duty or Private Life, in The Survey for February 15, 1926.

THE FEDERAL CHILDREN'S BUREAU is making a study of poor relief and the care of children in typical counties of the state of Washington. Such a study was requested at the Spokane meeting of the State Conference of Social Work, June 1925, as a result of advice given by William Hodson, then with the Russell Sage Foundation.

THE CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT of Public Welfare has secured the cooperation of the newspapers of Los Angeles in the elimination of advertisements of children for adoption.

GERTRUDE STEIN, who used to be with the rehabilitation service of the New York State Department of Education, is starting an employment bureau which, she hopes, "will do a real social service job on a commercial basis." Her office is at 18 East 41 street, New York city.

MARIAN BULLARD, artist and author of Woodstock, New York, has taken charge of the art department of Greenwich House, New York city. She will be associated with Victor Salvatore, the sculptor, who is chairman of the art committee of the house, and with Maud Robinson, who has helped Greenwich House pottery to achieve a high reputation. Newer divisions of the department, such as wood-carving and design, under Nicolas Famigletti and Mary E. Carpenter, have also attained distinction.

GRACE POWERS has been appointed social worker in the new Criminal Courts Branch of the Legal Aid Bureau of the Charities of Chicago, jointly managed by representatives of Northwestern University School of Law, the Chicago Bar Association and the United Charities of Chicago. It is largely supported from the income of the Raymond Foundation of the Law School, which is the first endowment given to a law school the income of which must be used for a legal clinic.

BY A RECENT readjustment of the field territory of the American Association for Organizing Family Social Work, Annie I. Gerry covers New England, with headquarters in Charlemont, Mass.; and Mary E. Lucas New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, with headquarters in New York.

DR. RACHEL E. YARROS has been appointed professor of social hygiene at the University of Illinois and is probably the only woman in the world holding such a position.

THOSE NOW ENROLLING at the National Training School for Institution Executives and Other Workers, located at Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry, New York, will have the advantage of studying and working in cooperation with a well-equipped psychiatric clinic. Dr. R. R. Williams, formerly with the Child Guidance Clinic in Memphis, Tennessee, will be the psychiatrist in charge of the new clinic, which has been made possible through a grant from the Commonwealth Fund.

Nose Wipin' Free

THE following business card, distributed by an enterprising youngster is self-explanatory. Here is a new and lucrative field with little competition:

> MR. GERALD ALLEN, JR.
> Personal Escorter
> Tots and Kiddies took to school and returned prompt in perfect condishion if received that way. Military disipline. Rates 25c a weak. Speshiol rates to twins. Refined conversashion. No extry charge for nose wipin. All I ast is a trial.

From Cleveland Welfare Fed. Bulletin.

Elections and Appointments

EGIE M. ASHMUN as executive secretary San Francisco Chapter A.R.C.

GEORGE R. BEDINGER as executive secretary, Pennsylvania Conference on Social Welfare, succeeding Ernest H. Cole. The state conference combines this year with the All-Philadelphia Conference in Philadelphia, February 9-12.

ELIZABETH BLACK, formerly supervisor, Children's Bureau, Cleveland, as case supervisor, Children's Bureau, S.P.C.C., New Orleans.

ANNA H. BORDEN as assistant secretary Family Social Service, Des Moines.

HENRY F. BURT, for the past four years general secretary Family Welfare Society, Providence, and secretary Council of Social Agencies, as executive secretary, Providence Community Fund, Inc.

LELAH BUCKINGHAM as hospital social worker at Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver.

CAROLINE CLARK as field worker Ohio Hygiene Council, succeeding Permelia Shields.

MARGARET B. CORNELL, formerly executive secretary Los Angeles Chapter, A.R.C., as chapter correspondent, National Headquarters, A.R.C.

ETHEL COTTER, formerly assistant to general secretary Social Welfare League of Seattle, as supervisor reception department, Pennsylvania Children's Aid Society, Philadelphia.

COUNTEE CULLEN, who was one of the contributors to the Harlem numbers of The Survey, as assistant to the editor of Opportunity magazine, published by the National Urban League.

SAMUEL B. DANLEY, JR. formerly probation officer, Los Angeles Juvenile Court, as executive secretary Springfield (Ill.) Urban League.

MRS. ARTHUR M. DOW, formerly membership secretary St. Louis Y.W.C.A., as home secretary, Cleveland Y.W.C.A.

R. W. ELTON as secretary Community Affairs Division, Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.

DR. ARTHUR B. EMMONS 2d, formerly director Harvard Mercantile Health Work and author of Health Control in Mercantile Life, as associate secretary American Public Health Association.

BENJAMIN GLASSBERG as executive director of Federated Jewish Charities of Milwaukee.

CARL S. GOODYEAR as director of Health, and Florence MacKnight, R.N., as after-care nurse, Syracuse Health Demonstration.

SARA ARMSTRONG HALL, formerly field representative, A.R.C., for Maryland and Pennsylvania, as chapter correspondent at National Headquarters, A.R.C.

MABEL HEAD, formerly executive secretary, Y.W.C.A., Asilomar, Calif., as general secretary Cleveland Y.W.C.A.

DORIS HOWARD as recreational worker, U. S. Veterans Hospital, Tucson, Ariz.

DR. H. E. KLEINSCHMIDT, formerly on the staff of the Ohio State Department of Health, as supervisor of Medical Service, National Tuberculosis Association.

LOUISE L'ENGLE, formerly nutrition worker at Mulberry Health Center, New York City, as assistant to national director of Nutrition Service, A.R.C.

LEO McCARTHY as office manager of St. Louis Community Fund and secretary of the Central Purchasing Bureau, a department of the St. Louis Community Council.

TIMOTHY J. McCARTY, formerly secretary Community Chest, Montgomery, Ala., as field representative, A.R.C.

META C. MEISNER as head resident Henry Booth House, Chicago, succeeding Mrs. Henry Kultchar.

N. EMILY MOHR, after two years absence in Europe, as director Social Service Exchange, Toronto.

ROLF NUGENT to staff of Department of Remedial Loans, Russell Sage Foundation, in charge of credit-union work.

ISABELLE PELLY formerly a supervisor with Pennsylvania Children's Aid Society, to staff, Pennsylvania Dept. of Welfare.

MAUDE PURNELL as head worker at Grovesnor Neighborhood House, New York.

BLANCHE RENARD, formerly office manager of the Community Fund and Community Council of St. Louis, as budget secretary of the Community Fund and in charge of research for Community Council. She continues as associate director of the Community Council.

PAULINE RODEFER as information assistant in War Service, National Headquarters, A.R.C.

R. W. ROBERTSON as superintendent of recreation, Oakland, Calif., succeeding Jay B. Nash.

MRS. THOMAS ROSS as executive secretary, Family Welfare Association, Evansville, Ind.

DR. W. P. SHEPARD as director, western welfare division, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, succeeding Alexander Fleisher.

DR. CARRIE WEAVER SMITH to staff of Bureau of Venereal Disease Control, New Jersey State Department of Health.

HELEN STORY as supervisor, Family Service Organization, Louisville, Ky.

EFFIE J. TAYLOR, a member of faculty of Yale School of Nursing, as professor of psychiatric nursing.

ANNA L. TITTMAN, for the past three years staff assistant for vocational service of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, transferred to the staff of the Joint Vocational Service (the amalgamation of the vocational services of the N.O.P.H.N. and the American Association of Social Workers) at the Russell Sage Foundation.

MIRIAM VAN WATERS as national chairman of juvenile protection, Congress of Parents and Teachers.

GERTRUDE WADLAND as social service worker, Bureau of Tuberculosis, Syracuse Health Demonstration.

JEAN WALKER, a member of the faculty of the Department of Social Service, University of Toronto, as Toronto secretary, Social Hygiene Council of Canada.

SARA WEINBERG formerly with the Jewish Social Service Bureau of Cleveland, as case worker with Jewish Federation of Indianapolis.

M. L. WOUGHTER, formerly administrative secretary, American Heart Association, New York State Nurses' Association.

Resignations and Leaves

EDITH BAIN, supervisor Family Service Organization, Louisville, on year's leave of absence to attend New York School of Social Work.

FRED EVANS, of the staff of the American Association for Community Organization, on leave recuperating from illness.

ALEXANDER FLEISHER as director, western welfare division, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., succeeded by Dr. W. P. Shepard.

MYRTLE GRISHAM as nursing field representative, A.R.C., for Arkansas and Oklahoma, to be married.

THERESA KRAKER as associate director National Organization for Public Health Nursing, to join the Division of Rural Hospitals of the Commonwealth Fund.

THEODORA LEGROS as itinerant instructor in home hygiene, A.R.C., to work for Haitian government.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Over My Desk

A Monthly Talk with Executives

By ELWOOD STREET
Director, Community Council of St. Louis

Two-Shift Day in the Office

DR. HAVEN EMERSON, well-known to all Survey readers, tells of a friend of his, a landscape architect, who has organized his office on a two-shift basis so that the clerks and most of the other help work in two shifts, one from 9 to 1 o'clock and the second from 1 to 5.

This gives the landscape architect the advantage of a straight eight-hour day in the office without lunch-hour having to be taken out, while his employes, by working the four-hour stretches, can go at higher speed and get more done than if they worked a whole day. Furthermore, they are not inclined to take time off for shopping, visiting, etc., as is sometimes the case in offices on the eight-hour basis.

The employer finds it very easy to get women who are looking for half-day jobs, frequently women with families who do not need to work full time and want to have time free for home life. He finds that the work of the two shifts pieces together very well and there is not the lost motion one might suppose when the second shift takes over the work.

There seems no good reason why such a plan should not be adopted by social agencies. Has anyone tried it?

Insurance for Social Agencies

Has your institution sufficient insurance? One social agency had a coverage of 80 per cent of its insurable value based on original cost. Values were recently found to be considerably higher. An insurance survey, such as any competent insurance agent is qualified to make, might well be made both of the present value of institutional property of social agencies and of the desirability of 100 per cent coverage. Social agencies should also consider the desirability of public liability insurance, employer's liability, tornado and elevator insurance, fidelity bonds for persons handling or responsible for funds, burglary, and hold-up insurance to cover safes and the maximum amount of cash likely to be in the safe, automobile insurance including fire, theft, liability, and property damage, and boiler insurance against break-down, explosion and damage to property.

Discount Your Bills

Is your agency making all the savings it might by discounting bills on which discount for cash is allowed by the tenth of each month?

Who Takes Your Dictation?

Many social agencies are discovering that the use of a dictating machine such as the Ediphone or the Dictaphone saves the price of the equipment in the first year of use. Executives and case-workers can dictate their correspondence or case-records at noon hour, after working hours, or at any other time when a stenographer is not available. The stenographer's time is saved for continuous effort at transcribing dictation or doing other work instead of having to spend time taking dictation and waiting while the dictator answers telephone calls or attends to other details. In the office of a social agency case-workers can be assigned definite hours to use a dictating machine kept in a special dictating room; or the office boy can move the dictating machine around from one dictator to another at scheduled times.

Making It Stick

As Mr. Leffingwell, the office administration specialist, on one of his infrequent but welcome visits the other day, watched me paste a list of symbols into a binder for campaign schedules, he suggested this little "dodge" which may be of some value to those who do considerable pasting. Instead of using paste for making one sheet of paper stick to another or to a cardboard, use rubber cement, coating both sheets with it, then press together the surfaces which are to adhere and rub them down. By this method the thinnest paper can be made to adhere without wrinkling, and still better, if it is ever desired to separate the sheets, they can be just pulled apart.

Up-to-date Lists for the Campaign

Charles O. Lee, executive secretary of the Tulsa Community Fund, says that in preparation for his campaign a number of girls were hired to make a survey of down town business firms a few weeks prior to the campaign. In this way they secured an up-to-date list not only of firms but of all employes within each firm. Mr. Lee feels that this is an excellent plan for a small city.

Mr. Lee also suggests the idea of sending questionnaires to the various firms in the city, asking them for their payroll list of names and requesting that they indicate executives or higher paid employes. Such information would supply valuable data for the Employe Division of the campaign and would give the basis for a fresh and up-to-date prospect list for the campaign. Such a plan would be especially applicable to a rapidly growing city.

When You Enlarge the Staff

The Chicago Y.M.C.A. furnishes suggestions as to standards of efficiency for a Y.M.C.A. secretary which might be worth consideration in connection with other fields of social work:

1. *Ability and training as a student*—Source of inspiration and information. Education. Investigating Y problems. What has he written—letters, reports, etc.?
2. *Proved ability to grow*—Does he improve on what he learns? How much supervision does he require?
3. *Proved ability to lead in some form of direct religious work*—Association is not a fine piece of welfare animated by a religious purpose. It is one of the outstanding factors in religious education today.
4. *Ability to enlist, coach and inspire volunteer service.*
5. *The ability to enlist, coach and inspire secretarial talent*—The real purpose of the secretaryship is to lead, teach and inspire.
6. *Ability to operate work according to a proved plan*—Can he plan his own work? Can he keep within his budget?
7. *Ability as a team worker.*
8. *Ability to triumph over difficulties.*
9. *Must be able to say "Come on, boys"—not "Go on, boys."*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

COMMUNICATIONS

The Mexican Church on Trial

To the Editor: Allow me as one who has some right to speak for Mexicans and Spanish Californians from being in contact with them for some forty years to make a few remarks on the article, The Mexican Church on Trial, by Carleton Beals, in your number for October 1, 1926. First, from private correspondence with him, I have learned that he has absolutely no qualifications to speak of the Catholic *religion*, even in Mexico. I will not speak of the scornful and insolent phrases which he uses of our most sacred rites, but he is so uninformed that he does not know the most elementary thing about our Holy Faith—even in Mexico. In an August number of The Nation he confused the ceremony of baptism with that of confirmation—when he was in the Cathedral of Mexico City the last week of public services in that city. As I wrote him "if he makes such mistakes in reporting and interpreting what he sees, what will he do with what he only hears or reads?"

His quotation from Julio Guerrero on page 15 is an example of the authorities he relies on. Guerrero is trying to make it appear that only the church profits by candles, etc. But as the Indians still burn candles and pay someone for them, how are *they* any better off than before? It is absolutely false that even in Mexico, one cannot be baptized if he is poor. Take this little phrase to show the method by which Guerrero draws deductions: "Candles cost money, and as soon as those who offer them go away, the sacristan puts them out, gathers them up, and resells them to the candle-shops." That such a thing never happened, I do not say, but what proof does he offer that it generally happens? It is a very small matter, but it is one that everyone can test for himself. Burning candles as votive offerings is common all over the Catholic world—especially in Latin countries. Candle-ends burn down and of course, for safety are put out at night before locking up the church. If the old ends were not removed by the sacristan how could new candles be put by other worshippers in the candle stands? There is no particular efficacy in burning the candle to the last, anyway, since the worshipper made the little sacrifice when he bought it at the candle shop—or in the church. It is all very babyish to argue about—but "straws show which way the wind blows," and anyone can test this particular statement for himself. The sacristan does *not* do this as a regular thing anyway. Look and see. The sacristan is not the church after all—just a layman. And if *he* does such a trick you may be sure he keeps the money for his own family.

Of course, it is another base lie to say "that indulgences remove the sorrow of sin (there is no sense in that phrase)—stave off eternal damnation when one dies in mortal sin: but if these are not paid for by buying the nine days (he means to say *novena*) of mass (es) or the special bulls which are required etc." Believe me, as the daughter of an Episcopal minister who went out to convert the Spanish Californians to Protestantism—that all this is rubbish. All it proves is that Julio Guerrero was a very ignorant Catholic if he was ever instructed in his religion and not in Protestant schools or colleges.

As to Beals himself, he never read, or if he did, he neither remembered or understood the statement of the Mexican bishops which they made when they found it necessary to give up public services. They reminded the people of what is a commonplace in Catholic theology—that the sacraments of baptism and matrimony are precisely those very sacraments which lay people can validly administer in case of necessity—themselves. That is no novelty—even in Mexico. Ten years ago I read the letters of the Mexican bishops when in exile in the United States directing the people how to conduct a valid Catholic marriage in their own homes. Everyone who has read a Catholic catechism knows that the first thing it tells is how a layman or laywoman is to baptize in case of necessity. From all this you can see what nonsense it is to say as Beals interprets the bishops of Mexico on page 49: "If you don't like going to hell, if you *want your original sin washed through baptism*, if you want to *live in holy wedlock instead of free love*, then you must overthrow the government," etc. If Beals had made them say: "If you want public services again in the churches, you must overthrow the government," that would have been plausible, although untrue.

As the newspapers report, the Mexican government has been forced to make another new tyrannical law—that henceforth it is unlawful even to have mass in private homes! (Nov. 7, Los Angeles Times.) No matter how many Mexicans petition the government to change the constitution as to its anti-religious laws: the only answer is: "For more than a million Catholics petitioning we will not change our laws of the Medes and Persians, but for one General Obregon with an army at his back we will change our constitution forbidding 're-election and candidacy of the authors of coups d'etat' although this was the slogan of the Revolution which put us in power." Was there ever a more pitiful farce!

Have you read the articles by Sydney Sutherland in Liberty for October 9-23? He is the son of a Methodist missionary in Mexico where he was born. I too have spoken with Methodist missionaries from Mexico who had very different tales to tell from Carleton Beals, and with Baptist ones, too.

The strangest feature about Beals' article is that he speaks only of the rights of Indians, What about the white people's rights? Has an American Catholic no right to be a Catholic even in Mexico?

Is Obregon very considerate of the rights of the Yaqui Indians, when he has possession of their lands? And the "likes" of him would have left very few live Indians in Mexico. From this instance we see that it was not the civil power but the church which protected the Indian in Mexico. The poor innocent Indian under Carranza thought the *Don Clero* (clergy) whom the revolutionists told him was the enemy of Mexico was not the same as the *Padrecito* (little father) the country priest whom he loved.

Anna F. Ruth

South Pasadena, Cal.

To the Editor: On no occasion have I used "scornful and insolent phrases" about the Roman Catholic ritual; and indeed I only mentioned certain aspects of the ritual in passing because they had bearing on the sociological problem involved. I am not desirous of attacking any man's religion and am a bit envious of Miss Ruth who has found life thus simplified. My article, it seems to me, was a model of sweet reasonableness in comparison to that of Bishop Kelley in the same issue, who did not even trouble to get the original and correct text of the law he attacked.

Miss Ruth, among others, has showered me with letters, most of which I have had no time to answer; pique, as she admits in her last personal communication to me, had led her to treat me "roughly" in her letter to you, and has probably

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

An INSTITUTE *on*
PARENTAL EDUCATION

For men and women engaged in work with parents, and for qualified persons who are preparing for such work.

January 17th to 28th, 1927
at 54 West 74th Street, New York City.

Ten Lectures, open to the public, held at the Hotel Majestic every week-day morning at 11:00 o'clock. Subjects of some of the lectures will be: Heredity and Individual Variation; Stages in Mental Development; Appearance and Development of Emotions; The Family, Its Development and Meaning. Speakers will include: Dr. Michael Guyer, Professor Joseph Jastrow, Dr. Helen T. Woolley, Dr. Ernest Groves, Dr. Benjamin C. Gruenberg, and others.

Round Table Conferences, under the direction of experienced leaders.

Pre-arranged and Directed Observation. Special opportunities will be provided to visit study groups, clinics, juvenile courts, special classes, institutions, etc.

For information concerning fees and registration write to

CHILD STUDY ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
54 West 74th Street **New York City**

COSMIC ECONOMICS

Orthodox economics is the business of earning a living; **COSMIC ECONOMICS** is the art of learning to live.

Lectures by

LESLIE WATSON FEARN of London, England

Hotel Waldorf Astoria, 12.30 P.M.

Jan. 26th—The Psychology of Strikes
Feb. 2nd—The Philosophy of Higher Economics

Dr. Fearn broadcasts from WMCA Saturdays, 9 P.M.

Keep In Touch

With Events In The New York Public Schools and Parents' Associations Week by Week in

The School Parent

$1.00 A Year

UNITED PARENTS' ASSOCIATIONS OF GREATER NEW YORK
152 West 42nd Street, New York City

UNITED PARENTS' ASSOCIATION
152 West 42nd Street, New York City

Please send me *The School Parent* for one year for which I enclose subscription price of One Dollar ($1.00).

Name ....

Address ....

....

also influenced her, along with the inevitable prejudices that go with any faith, in deciding to her own satisfaction my lack of qualifications. I have lived for seven years in so-called Catholic countries; I have attended thousands of masses and baptisms; and have a number of Catholic priests as close friends. In fact I have requested some good Catholic to read all of my articles on the Church-State controversy in Mexico before sending them to editors. She is quite mistaken about The Nation article.

Permit me to touch upon some of the points she raises, while at the same time reminding you that she has in no way dealt with the fundamental divisions of the article. I do not wish to defend Guerrero, whose testimony I submitted as typically Mexican and authoritative, and who was, in addition, a Catholic; nor do I wish to enter into an argument about candle-ends. I have read all the recent statements of the Mexican episcopate and am quite aware of their instructions to the faithful when they closed up shop. And I distinctly mentioned on page 48: "the churches are still open and the Indian feels no particular offense against his religious sentiments. He can still light his candles before the altar; he can still kneel and pray; he can still organize his local *fiestas* and the placing of the church in the hands of the local committee of ten stirs his imagination and flatters his self-importance. . . . He discovers that he can now get married in a very simple but holy manner without the payment of an exorbitant fee. The other customary exactions of the clergy no longer lay on him a constant strain. . . ."

Obviously in my later paragraphs I was referring precisely to marriage and baptism *in* the church with a *priest* functioning. Miss Ruth would have realized this if she had read the article more carefully. As a matter of fact, the clergy carefully conceals from the faithful and ignorant in the rural districts the possibility of performing many acts without the presence of a priest. Miss Ruth quibbles over minor interpretations of ritual but she does not answer the main contentions about the financial system as a whole, or the political, economic and social bearing of these matters—and these are the only things that have particular significance in my article.

Miss Ruth quotes the Los Angeles Times, which has been an inveterate, bitter, and unfair enemy of Mexico for decades, regarding a supposed law recently passed prohibiting masses in private homes. No such law has been passed. A ruling of the Department of Interior has specifically clarified this point, stating that even though priests are not registered, they may perform mass in private homes for the family and their intimate friends, but that the homes cannot be converted into public places of worship without coming under the provisions of the law. I might add that exorbitant rates are charged for such private masses by the priests, fifty pesos a head. The injustice of this to the bulk of the faithful is obvious.

Miss Ruth also quotes the violent articles of Sydney Sutherland in Liberty. As a sample of the kind of information Miss Ruth wished foisted upon the American public, I might mention that two of the pictures illustrating these articles bear misleading captions. Either Mr. Sutherland or the editors of Liberty have taken a picture of the throngs in front of the Mexican National Bank on the opening day and have announced that it was a run on the bank by Catholics boycotting the institution. An old picture of the earlier days of the revolution showing peons strung up in front of a church is ascribed to the recent conflict. This is quite in keeping with the virulent misinformation being put out by the Knights of Columbus.

All the Protestant ministers have obeyed the Mexican laws; the Protestant churches are open and functioning. An American can be a Catholic in Mexico. It is true he is, at present, without the ministrations of an American priest. The administration, however, is working on an amendment or interpretation of the law, which, when the present situation is bridged,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

will permit foreign nationals to have ministers of their own nationality instead of Mexicans.

Miss Ruth, by dragging in extraneous matter, wishes to make me an apologist for Obregón and Calles. I shall not dilate upon my own opinions about non-reelection; and I have written an article severely criticising the Government's policy in the Yaqui trouble. However, I might mention—though I do not take stock in the charge—that the Government claims that the Yaquis, who have preserved a fanatical paganism wrongly labeled Catholicism, have been stirred up against the authorities by the Church and the De la Huerta elements. Of course the Church made its only attempt to protect the Indian in the earlier colonial period and its efforts were noble and worthy of highest praise.

CARLETON BEALS

Mexico City

MAKING A DISPENSARY EDUCATE

(*Continued from page* 506)

on the prevention of tooth decay, showing most interesting models of mouth conditions; and the Director of the Food Clinic assured the mothers that they have a very important part to play in the development of the Dispensary's health program for their children by carrying out faithfully and intelligently the treatment given in the clinics and by encouraging the formation of good health habits. A new health movie was put on, after which the mothers gathered about candle-lighted tables and were served suggestively with cocoa, outmeal macaroons and, in place of candy, the stuffed dried fruits. It was a successful effort to arouse them to give definite consideration to shaping their children's good health.

The Food Clinic in the Dispensary under the leadership of Miss Stern, has become an important center for teaching and demonstrating the new science of nutrition, to medical students, public health students, social workers, teachers-in-training, student dietitians, etc. To these groups the Health Educator is given opportunity to present the developments in her own field—the new emphasis on the principles of healthful living and the new methods of teaching health. She acquaints them with publications, materials and sources.

Organically the work in health education in the Boston Dispensary is attached to that of the Food Clinic. The Health Educator works under the supervision of the Director of the Food Clinic. There is also an advisory Health Education Committee composed of members of the Board of Directors, the Director of the Dispensary physicians, workers on the Dispensary staff, and workers on the outside who are deeply interested in the developments of the public health movement and in the special field of health education.

HEART HANDICAPS IN CHICAGO INDUSTRIES

(*Continued from page* 507)

opportunity for training during the working period of their lives, are difficult to place. They are still more difficult to retrain. Re-education is a by word, but a slow social process, unsuited to amateurs. Usually it is so difficult among adults as to offer little promise of solution of industrial problems.

A study of the numbers and types of industrial cardiacs who drift to the free dispensaries of the city would seem to indicate that less than one-tenth of all cases find their way to the clinic. Of this group 25 per cent are unemployable, and another 42 per cent are able to carry on only if work is controlled. Less than one-third are capable of regular work unmodified.

The social-industrial machinery of the Chicago Heart Association has been made to include free service of its consultant staff on all diagnostic and technical matters; Physicians and the individual cooperation of industrial physicians within the plant; workable arrangements within industry whereby cardiac patients certified as to performance ability in the work laboratory are placed, subject to supervision of a vocational expert. Arrangements are now being completed for the conduct of fatigue studies and the development of functional tests practicable for the guidance of personnel departments. More cooperative effort and fewer criticisms of personnel procedures; more facts and fewer theories will be employed to simplify the employer's perplexities in dealing with these workers.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR JEWISH SOCIAL WORK offers a fifteen months' course of study in Jewish Family Case Work, Child Care, Community Centers, Federations and Health Centers.

The course is open to graduates of colleges and universities of recognized standing. Several tuition scholarships and maintenance fellowships are available to especially qualified students.

Special courses will be arranged for social workers in accordance with their needs.

For information, address the Director

THE TRAINING SCHOOL
For
JEWISH SOCIAL WORK
(Initiated by the National Conference of Jewish Social Service)
210 WEST 91ST STREET, NEW YORK CITY

The University of Chicago
The Graduate School of Social Service Administration

SUMMER QUARTER
First Term: June 20—July 27
Second Term: July 28—September 2

Spring Quarter begins March 28

Courses leading to the degree of A.M. and Ph.D. A limited number of qualified undergraduate and unclassified students admitted.

For announcements, apply to Box 55, Faculty Exchange

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

HOUSES SUPPLYING INSTITUTIONAL TRADE

Dry Goods
FREDERICK LOESER & CO.
484 Fulton Street **Brooklyn, N. Y.**

Groceries
SEEMAN BROS.
Hudson and North Moore Streets **New York**

Electric Clock System
LOCKWOOD & ALMQUIST, Inc.
501 Fifth Avenue **New York City**

(*In answering advertisements please mention* THE SURVEY. *It helps us, it identifies you.*)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE—President, Margaret Sanger, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Objects: To educate American public in the various aspects of the dangers of uncontrolled procreation; to establish centers where married persons may receive contraceptive advice from duly licensed physicians. Life membership $1.00; Birth Control Review (monthly magazine) $2.00 per year.

AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION—K. L. Butterfield, president; Henry Israel, executive secretary. Room 1849, Grand Central Terminal Bldg., New York City. Emphasizes the human aspect of country life. Annual membership $5.00 includes "Rural America" (monthly bulletin) and Annual Conference Proceedings.

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Alice L. Edwards, executive secretary, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics: office of editor, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 1211 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE CONTROL OF CANCER—Dr. George A. Soper, managing director, 25 West 43rd Street, New York. To collect, collate and disseminate information concerning the symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Publications free on request. Annual membership dues, $5.00.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. To promote a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education; to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—C. C. Carstens, director. 130 E. 22d Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phases of child welfare in which they are interested.

THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE, INCORPORATED—Dobbs-Ferry-on-Hudson, New York. A national, non-sectarian training school scientifically equipped for the study, education and development of problem boys and girls, on commitment and by private arrangement—ages 7 to 16. Supported largely by voluntary contributions. For further information address Leon C. Faulkner, Managing Director.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS—156 Fifth Avenue, New York. Composed of 22 Protestant national women's mission boards. Florence E. Quinlan, Executive Secretary.
Work among Farm and Cannery Migrants, Summer service for college students, Laura H. Parker, Executive Supervisor.
Bureau of Reference for Migrating People, follow-up of New Americans, Raymond E. Cole, Executive.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA—Constituted by 28 Protestant communions. Rev. C. S. Macfarland and Rev. S. M. Cavert, Gen. Secs.; 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.
Dept. of Research and Education, Rev. F. E. Johnson, Sec'y.
Commissions: Church and Social Service, Rev. W. M. Tippy, Sec'y.
International Justice and Goodwill: Rev. S. L. Gulick, Sec'y;
Church and Race Relations: Dr. G. E. Haynes, Sec'y.

GIRLS FRIENDLY SOCIETY IN AMERICA—15 East 40th Street, New York. Girls and women working together to uphold Christian standards of daily living in the home, in the business world, and in the community. Numbers nearly 60,000, with branches in 44 states.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE—Trains Negro and Indian youth for community service. Advanced courses: agriculture, builders, business, home-economics, normal. Publishes "Southern Workman" and free material on Negro problems. J. E. Gregg, principal.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON METHODS OF PREVENTING DELINQUENCY—Graham Romeyn Taylor, executive director, 50 East 42d Street, New York. To promote the adoption of sound methods in the field, with particular reference to psychiatric clinics, visiting teacher work, and training for these and similar services; to conduct related studies, education and publication; and to interpret the work of the Commonwealth Fund Program for the Prevention of Delinquency.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Mabel Cratty, general secretary, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries to cover work in the United States in 1,034 local Y. W. C. A.'s on behalf of the industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, Colored and younger girls. It has 159 American secretaries at work in 49 centers in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Owen R. Lovejoy, sec'y: 215 Fourth Avenue, New York. Industrial, agricultural investigations. Works for improved laws and administration; children's codes. Studies health, schools, recreation, dependency, delinquency, etc. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100; includes monthly bulletin, "The American Child."

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION, INC. (est. 1918, incorp. 1914), 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. (tel. Chelsea 3774). Promotes as its chief object the building of character in the children of America through the harmonious development of their bodies, minds, and spirits. Its method is, in co-operation with other organizations, to originate and disseminate educational material in the form of posters, books, bulletins, charts, slides, and insignia. Through its "Knighthood of Youth" it provides homes, schools and church schools with a method of character training through actual practice. Officers: Dr. John H. Finley, Pres.; Charles F. Powlison, Gen. Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.—Dr. William H. Welch, honorary president; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, president; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, medical director; Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, executive assistant; Clifford W. Beers, secretary: 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City, New York. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, mental and nervous disorders, feebleminedness, epilepsy, inebrity, delinquency, and other mental problems in human behavior, education, industry, psychiatric social service, etc. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin," monthly, $.50 a year.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, managing director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, associate director; Dr. B. Franklin Royer, medical director, and Miss Eleanor P. Brown, secretary; 370 Seventh Ave., New York. Objects: To furnish information, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, personal service for local organizations and legislation, publish literature of movement—samples free, quantities at cost. Includes New York State Committee.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—John A. Lapp, president, Chicago, Ill.; Howard R. Knight, secretary, 277 E. Long Street, Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the Conference will be held in Des Moines, Iowa, May 11-18, 1927. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR INSTITUTION EXECUTIVES AND OTHER WORKERS—At the Children's Village, Dobbs-Ferry-on-Hudson, New York. To furnish adequate training to properly qualified people wishing to engage in, or already engaged in, institution work. Provide opportunity for carefully guided study in all phases of institution management and activity. Aims to furnish a trained personnel for child caring Institutions. The first and only school of its kind in the country. For further information address Calvin Derrick, Dean.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. Dr. Theobald Smith, president; Dr. Linsly R. Williams, managing director. Pamphlets on methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. Journal of the Outdoor Life, popular monthly magazine, $2.00 a year; American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $3.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—for social service among Negroes, L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y.; 127 E. 23rd St., New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE—Mrs. Raymond Robins, honorary president; Miss Rose Schneiderman, president; 311 South Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Stands for self-government in the work shop through organization and also for the enactment of industrial legislation. Information given.

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA—315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Joseph Lee, president; H. S. Braucher, secretary. Special attention given to organization of year-round municipal recreation systems. Information available on playground and community center activities and administration.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—John M. Glenn, dir.; 130 E. 22d St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization, Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Social Legislation, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—An institution for the training of Negro Youth an experiment in race adjustment in the Black Belt of the South; furnishes information on all phases of the race problem and of the Tuskegee idea and methods; Robert R. Moton, prin.; Warren Logan, treas.; A. L. Holsey, acting sec'y, Tuskegee, Ala.

WORKERS' EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA—Spencer Miller, Jr., sec'y; 476 West 24th St. A clearing-house for Workers' Education

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Analytic Index to This Number

January 15, 1927

Child Welfare:

Another blow at child labor, p. 493
New decisions of the Child Study Association of America, p. 496
Parties of the third part, p. 500 f

Family Welfare:

Parental education as a factor in the well-being of youth, p. 496
Parties of the third part, p. 500
The most important day in my life, p. 515 f
Library loafers, p. 518 f
Making men over, p. 516 ff
Interpreting standards to the public, p. 532

The Law and Law Breakers:

Five minutes for parole, p. 488 f
Education in prison, p. 490 ff
The Criminal Syndicalism Act of California, p. 495

The Conquest of Disease:

Heart handicaps in Chicago industries, p. 506 f
A cardiac program in a large city, p. 508

The Promotion of Health:

Medical affairs in Cattaragus County, p. 495
Making a dispensary educate, p. 503 fff
North Carolina's state-wide welfare program for Negroes, p. 511 f

Town Planning:

A home for Cinderella, p. 509 ff
Can we plan a nation? p. 527

Immigration and Race Relations:

Higher mathematics at Ellis Island, p. 487 f

School and Community:

Useful pamphlets, p. 517
New schools in two worlds, p. 529

Education Outside the School:

Education in prison, p. 490 ff
Mrs. Dummer opens up new fields in education, p. 497
Making a dispensary educate, p. 503 fff
The most important day in my life, p. 515 f

Industrial Conditions:

Making men over, p. 516 ff
Help wanted, p. 520 ff
Another man with a hoe, p. 522
He talked job to them, p. 524
New plans in industry, p. 525

Industrial Relations:

The decline of the British coal strike, p. 494
Waste and the A. F. of L., p. 524
In many vineyards, p. 526
Uninonize the women, p. 528

Peace and International Relations:

Uncle Sam scores one on opium, p. 485 f
The Opium Convention and the Supreme Court, p. 493

Motives and Ideals:

News for nurses, p. 489 f
Governor Smith looks forward, p. 493
Governor Pinchot's public house-cleaning, p. 493
More information on the nursing problem, p. 495
The National Conference of Social Work is held at St. Louis, p. 496
Professor Beard talks on political science, p. 496
Recent programs of the sociologists, p. 497
Are social agencies too technical? p. 498 ff
Are social workers always fair? p. 501

WHILE acquiring a general knowledge of the principles and methods underlying modern mass effort for the improvement of social and living conditions, the student receives training for effective service in some field of social work.

The New York School of Social Work
107 East Twenty-Second Street
New York

SMITH COLLEGE SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORK

The Smith College School for Social Work operates in two successive sessions separated by a period of nine months supervised intensive field work, during which each student is assigned to some social agency and continues her theoretical work under the direction of the School. The School emphasizes the application of modern social psychiatry and the psychiatric point of view in the preparation for case work in psychopathic hospitals, general hospitals, child guidance and child habit clinics, schools, juvenile courts, and other fields of social work.

College graduates who hold a Bachelor's degree from an accredited institution are eligible for the degree of Master of Social Science upon fulfilling the requirements for graduation to the satisfaction of the staff.

The class entering July 1927 will be limited to about thirty-five students. Until May 15, five places will be reserved for graduates of Smith College.

A summer course of eight weeks is open to experienced social workers. This course is designed for workers who wish to increase their theoretical knowledge, to study recent developments in the field of social work and to obtain a fresh point of view in regard to problems of personality and possibility of individual adjustment through the application of psychiatry and mental hygiene.

A six weeks course is open to teachers and school deans. This course consists of a special seminar conducted by an experienced school dean, together with lectures, discussions and seminars leading to an understanding of problems of personality and behavior as appearing in schools.

Fellowships of $1,200 each are open to college graduates who have had some experience in social work, scholarships paying part maintenance, and interneships, paying full maintenance are also available.

For information and catalog address

THE DIRECTOR
College Hall 8, Northampton, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Rates: Display: 30 cents a line. 14 agate lines to the inch. Want advertisements eight cents per word or initial, including address or box number. Minimum charge, first insertion, $1.50. Cash with orders. Discounts 5% on three insertions; 10% on six insertions.

Address Advertising Department — **THE SURVEY** — 112 East 19th Street New York City

WORKERS WANTED

WANTED: Director for an organization doing convalescent work for cardiacs and summer camp work for working girls. Located near Chicago. Please state training, experience and salary expected. H. Warner, 460 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED FOR JEWISH ORPHAN HOME. Must have previous experience, good reference, executive ability, good knowledge of Jewish religion and love for Jewish Traditions and be well Americanized. Very attractive offer for the suitable person—man or woman. Write and state details, Box 5703 SURVEY.

HEAD WORKER, Jewish, for small but well organized Community Center. State training, experience, salary expected. Address Mrs. Ernest Morris, 712 Lafayette St., Denver, Colorado.

WANTED: Head Worker for Social Service Department, moderate size hospital. Training and experience in medical social service necessary. State also educational qualifications. Salary $2,400. Address: Social Service Department, 40 West 68th Street, New York City.

WANTED—in Midwestern city of 40,000 population, trained nurse for staff of Visiting Nurse Association. Salary $1,500. Address 5706 SURVEY.

WANTED: Family Case Worker, salary $100.00 a month. Write Miss Grace Darling, Court House, Davenport, Iowa.

GRADUATE NURSES, dietitians, laboratory technicians for excellent hospital positions everywhere. Write for free book now. Aznoe's Central Registry for Nurses, 30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

COOPERATIVE PLACEMENT SERVICE. Social workers, secretaries, superintendents, matrons, housekeepers, dietitians, cafeteria managers. The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes Street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIAL WORK POSITIONS OPEN

Executive Secretary: Case work experience; South ($1800); Assistant Head Worker: Settlement and Medical Social Worker; Honolulu; (open) Girls Club Director: Exp., ($1800); Child Welfare Worker: Home Finding exp. ($1800); Medical Social Worker: exp.; Boston; ($1800); Nurse, R. N.; Medical Social Service exp., N. Y. ($1600); Case Workers (4) exp., N. Y. ($1500); Institutional Workers: House Mothers, Under-grad. Nurses; Baby Nurses.

Executive Service Corporation
Social Welfare Division

GERTRUDE D. HOLMES, Director
Pershing Square Bldg., New York City

WORKERS WANTED

WANTED: Psychologist, woman. Apply Superintendent, State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills, New York.

WANTED in Mt. Sinai Hospital of Philadelphia, a social worker with case work experience. Must speak Jewish. Hospital experience desirable, but not absolutely essential. Reply to Miss N. A. Gealt, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia.

WANTED—Superintendent and matron for Hebrew Children's Home. Fifty children. State qualifications and full details in first letter. Address Max Mitnick, 40 Magnolia Street, Hartford, Conn.

THE COMMITTEE on Field Activities of the Jewish Board of Guardians are seeking an executive director. Kindly communicate with 5697 SURVEY.

ROMAN CATHOLIC case worker wanted. City near New York. Salary $1800. 5699 SURVEY.

WANTED trained Pre-school teacher for nursery school in progressive New Jersey community near New York City. Apply 5711 SURVEY.

SITUATIONS WANTED

BOYS WORK EXECUTIVE, JEWISH. Ten years experience with problem boys, homeless men, etc., seeks administrative position in children's Institution or in charge of Probation or After-Care Department. Address 5690 SURVEY.

YOUNG WOMAN with one years business experience, six years family case work and one year Industrial Service, desires position in Industrial Organization, preferably in or near Philadelphia. 5693 SURVEY.

YOUNG WOMAN, protestant, wishes position in hospital social service in middle west or west. College graduate, social service course, two years case work with delinquent girls, two years case work hospital social service. Now employed. Address 5707 SURVEY.

SOCIAL WORKER, woman, administrative ability, varied experience with children, adults, the aged, in general welfare, camp, and medical work. Organizations, hospitals and institutions considered. 5708 SURVEY.

EXECUTIVE, capable of taking care of Boys' institution, eight years experience, thoroughly versed child care, wishes connection boys' institution out of town. 5672 SURVEY.

YOUNG WOMAN, sincerely interested in welfare work, capable, experienced, dependable, possesses initiative, desires position as supervisor. Institutional experience covering 3 years. 5709 SURVEY.

THE COLLEGIATE SERVICE, INC.

437 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

Occupational Bureau for College Women

in the fields of business, social work and teaching.

(*Send for registration forms*)

PRACTICAL TRAINING

WANTED: A limited number of young women to take one year's practical training for Christian Social service in a chain of Homes dealing with delinquent girls. Essential requirements: character, tact, judgement, high school education and a real desire to enter this class of work. Traveling expenses and $10.00 a month during training. Write 408 Duke Street, Alexandria, Va.

TUTOR

SOUGHT for country, thirty miles from New York, from February 1st to end of school year, for one girl and two boys, 13 to 8 years old, in charge of Governess, Chandor and Browning School: Tutor and crafts instructor, of attractive personality and first-class references. Board and lodging provided. Salary according qualifications. Address Box 5712 SURVEY.

HOME STUDY

"Home-Making as a Profession"
Is a 30-pp. ill. handbook—it's FREE. Home-study Domestic Science courses, for teaching, institution management, etc., and for home-making efficiency. The School of Home Economics, 849 E. 58th St., Chicago

Are You Satisfied

with your position?
with your employee?

If not, try the Classified columns of the Survey. They are solving the problems of hundreds of employers and employees throughout the year. Address

Classified Advertising Department

THE SURVEY
112 East 19th Street, New York

(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY. *It helps us, it identifies you.)*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Do You Know the Need

——for trained executives and other workers in institutions?

Do you realize the constant demand from Boards of Directors for practically trained workers to fill important positions?

The new National Training School for Institution Executives and other Workers at the Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry, offers practical, technical training, for this field.

The first and only school of its type in the country.

Warmly endorsed by State Departments of Welfare and Boards of Institution Control.

Endorsed and partially financed by the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial.

We are unable to fill continuous requests coming to us for well trained personnel.

For further information address

CALVIN DERRICK, *Dean*

THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR INSTITUTION EXECUTIVES AND OTHER WORKERS

Dobbs Ferry on Hudson
New York

SITUATIONS WANTED

STUDENT, university graduate, Japanese, who has specialized in sociology and labor problems, desires connection with organization to do research or other work. 5710 SURVEY.

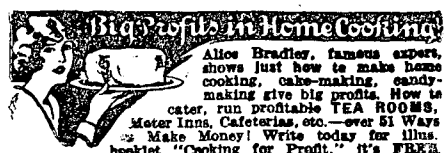
POSITION as superintendent, or assistant superintendent, in home for boys. Twenty-five years experience in training and living with boys in fine educational boarding schools. Experienced in administrative and executive work. Thoroughly devoted to boys and their problems. No other interests. Willing to go any place. Moderate salary expected until worth is proven. John Alexander, Box 192, Riverside, Calif.

SINGLE YOUNG MAN, Protestant, college graduate, desires position. Prefer social service, church work, or teaching. Have had graduate courses in sociology, and some experience in a social settlement. Some experience in church work, and three years teaching experience. Available now. Best references. 5660 SURVEY.

A COMPETENT and experienced Community Chest Executive at present employed desires a change and will be available January first. Many years experience in social-welfare work, management of financial campaigns, and direction of Community Chests. A practical man with proven ability and exceptional references. 5678 SURVEY.

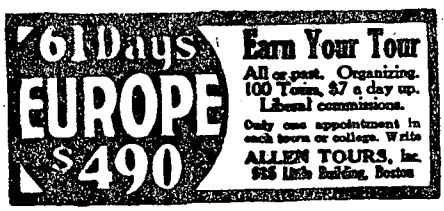
MISCELLANEOUS

RESEARCH: We assist in preparing special articles, papers, speeches, debates. Expert, scholarly service. AUTHOR'S RESEARCH BUREAU, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York .



Alice Bradley, famous expert, shows just how to make home cooking, cake-making, candy-making give big profits. How to cater, run profitable TEA ROOMS, Motor Inns, Cafeterias, etc.—over 51 Ways to Make Money! Write today for illus. booklet "Cooking for Profit," it's FREE. American School of Home Economics, 849 E. 58th Street, Chicago

TOURS


61 Days
EUROPE
$490
Earn Your Tour
All or part. Organizing. 100 Tours, $7 a day up. Liberal commissions.
Only one appointment in each town or college. Write
ALLEN TOURS, Inc.
915 Little Building, Boston

WHERE TO LIVE

Manhattan Beach Hotel, New York

Live in a modern fireproof hotel by the seashore for less than in the crowded city. Home-like comforts. Moderate-priced restaurant; maid, valet and telephone service. Winter rates: $12 per week for two, 37 minutes from Times Square, B. M. T. Telephone Sheepshead 3000.

Advertise Your Wants in The Survey

BULLETIN BOARD

DELAWARE STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Wilmington. Jan. 18. Secretary, Ione M. Ludwig, 1112 Shallcross Ave., Wilmington, Del.

PENNSYLVANIA TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY: Scranton. Jan. 25-26, 1927. Executive Secretary, Arthur M. Dewees, 311 S. Juniper St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BIG BROTHER AND BIG SISTER FEDERATION: Cleveland, Ohio. Jan. 25-27, 1927. Executive Secretary, Rowalnd C. Sheldon, 511 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT NURSES ASSOCIATION: Waterbury. Jan. 25-27. Secretary, Amber L. Forbush, 46 Durham Ave., Middletown.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE FOR SOCIAL SERVICE: Raleigh. Jan. (late). Secretary, Prof. W. A. Anderson, N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.

RHODE ISLAND STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Providence. Jan. (late). Secretary, Edith Barnard, 425 Broadway, Providence, R. I.

PENN. CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WELFARE and ALL-PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WORK: Philadelphia. Feb. 9-12. Secretary Clara E. Farr, 311 S. Juniper St., Phila., Pa.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, SOUTH WESTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE: Dallas, Texas. Feb. 18-19. Secretary, Rev. Harry Lee Virden, 4900 Abbott Ave., Dallas, Texas.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEANS OF WOMEN: Dallas, Texas. Feb. 23-26. Secretary, Elizabeth M. Hause, High School, West Chester, Pa.

NATIONAL VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE ASSOCIATION: Dallas, Texas. Feb. 24-26. Secretary, Eliza P. Corre, Denton Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, Department of Superintendence: Dallas, Texas. Feb. 26-Mar. 3. Secretary, Dr. J. W. Crabtree, Washington, D. C.

BOOKS

MARRIAGE and DIVORCE

By MILTON IVES LIVY $1.00 prepaid

A complete compilation of both the divorce and marriage laws of 48 States, with a comprehensive discussion of the evils and remedies of the divorce laws in the United States.

MILTON IVES LIVY, 233 Broadway, N. Y.

CURRENT PAMPHLETS

Fifty cents a line for four insertions, copy to remain unchanged.

COOKING FOR PROFIT, by Alice Bradley, describes home-study course, which includes catering, tea room, cafeteria and lunch room management. "51 Ways to Make Money" free. Am. School of Home Economics, 5772 Drexel Ave., Chicago. Easterly Ave., Auburn, N. Y.

"HOW TO BECOME A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES." 44 page pamphlet containing a clear statement of the procedure for acquiring citizenship, the latest authentic information, useful to agencies dealing with naturalization matters and an appendix of specimen questions and answers. 25c a copy. Foreign Language Information Service, 222 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Bind Your Issues

Our binder makes a book of The Survey. Put in each issue as it comes. Take out any issue at any time without disturbing the others. Index free at the end of the volume, running six months. By return mail anywhere in the U. S. A. at cost price, $1.60 postpaid. The Survey, 112 East 19 St., N. Y. City.

PERIODICALS

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING shows the part which trained nurses are taking in the betterment of the world. Put it in your library. $3.00 a year. 19 W. Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

MENTAL HYGIENE: quarterly: $3.00 a year: published by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York.

BACK NUMBERS WANTED

Back Numbers Wanted

If you have no further need for your Surveys of the following dates, will you be good enough to return them for our use?

January 15, 1926.
February 15, 1926.
April 1, 1926.
May 15, 1926.
October 1, 1926.
October 15, 1926.

SURVEY ASSOCIATES
112 East 19th Street, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

What Is New and True in Social Work?

The Fourth Harmon Quarterly Award offers three prizes of $250, $100, and $50 respectively for the three best manuscripts dealing with some invention, achievement or forecast in the practice of social work or the administration of social agencies in America

WITHIN the working lives of people still active in it, social work has become not only a profession but a whole string of professions; not only a technique, but a whole galaxy of them; at once a professional and a business enterprise of the first magnitude. What is its news today? What have *you* done, heard, seen or thought of present and practical interest to the whole group of us who are trying to keep our footing on the upshooting beanstalk? In this competition we hope to bring out into the open new and specific ideas which have not yet been shopworn.

These ideas might be practical, such as the management of a social agency STAFF to keep it healthy, happy and home-loving; of the application to a social agency of principles of business ADMINISTRATION which ensured the wisest expenditure to the funds so laboriously raised; or the way in which those FUNDS were raised, and the technique that made for PUBLIC EDUCATION and support.

They might center on the social agency's DOMESTIC RELATIONS, so to speak: its own family, its clients, its social agency neighbors; with the interaction and interdependence of public and private work.

They might soar to the realms of PHILOSOPHY and point out the revolutionary impact on social work of our new understanding of health, mental and physical; or translate that understanding into practical problems of dovetailing the duties of nurse and social worker, for example, or inspiring the client scientifically and sympathetically.

IN other words, there is practically no limitation to the subjects which may be chosen, provided the writer comes at them with the point of view of eager, interested inquiry, pointing out what he sees of discovery, of analysis, of problem—and so of adventure—from his outlook on social work.

The subject, whatever it is, should be presented with the idea of making it as interesting to the reader as it is to the writer.

The contest closes March 31 and the prize-winning manuscripts will be published in The Survey and other co-operating journals.

THE JURY:

JOHN A. LAPP, *Chairman*
President, National Conference of Social Work
Director, Department of Social Action, National Catholic Welfare Conference

JOANNA C. COLCORD
Executive Secretary, Minneapolis Family Welfare Association

NEVA R. DEARDORFF
Executive Secretary, Children's Commission of Pennsylvania

WILLIAM J. NORTON
Secretary, Detroit Community Fund

I. M. RUBINOW
Executive Director, Jewish Welfare Society of Philadelphia

MARY ROSS AND JOHN D. KENDERDINE
of The Survey staff, secretaries to the Jury.

CONDITIONS

MANUSCRIPTS must be not less than 1,000 nor more than 2,500 words in length, typewritten, double-spaced, on one side of the paper.

DELIVERY must be made not later than noon of March 31, 1927.

ADDRESS them to Jury, Harmon-Survey Award 4, care of The Survey, 112 East 19 Street, New York City.

IDENTIFICATION must be by means of a pen-name signed to the manuscript, with an accompanying plain, sealed envelope having on the outside the pen-name, and on the inside both pen-name and the real name and address of the author.

Manuscripts are sent at the owner's risk, and none will be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage.

You and Your Friends Are Invited to Compete

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED